REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.562.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1876.

BRANCH OF THE

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type. 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched, on THURSDAY, the 20th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

July.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	20	Leaves Madras 4
,, Carwar	22	,, Muculipatam 5
,, Narakel	26	,, Cocanada 6
,, Allepey	26	,, Vizagapatam 7
,, Tuticorin	28	,, Bimlipatam 7
,, Colombo	29	,, Gopalpore 8
,, Negapatam	Aug 1	,, False Point 9
,, Pondicherry	2	Arrives CALCUTTA 11

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers at this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentianak, Aicheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 861 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

July.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	19	Leaves BUSSORAH 7
,, Kurrachee	23	,, Mahomerah 7
,, Guader	25	,, Fao 9
,, Jask	27	,, Bushire 9
,, Bunder Abbas	28	,, Linga 13
,, Linga	30	,, Bunder Abbas 15
,, Muscat	1	,, Muscat 17
,, Fao	3	,, Kurrachee 22
,, Mahomerah	3	Arrives BOMBAY 25
Arrives BUSSORAH	4	

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

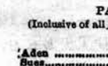
The S.S. PACHUMBA, 861 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd July 1876, at 2 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	53	35	14-10	

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. TRENTHAM HALL,	to sail on the	26th July.
,, BRANKSOME HALL,	,,	19th August.
,, CHILDWALL HALL,	,,	17th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE,	,,	11th October.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 35 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay
MACEDONIA	2276	400			9th August.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	15th July.	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	12th Aug.	19th Aug.	4th Oct.
INDIA	2269	500	9th Sept.	16th Sept.	1st Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	678	30th Sept.	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	14th Oct.	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly hereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 6th July 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	July 1876.
TANJORE	W. B. Hall	3245	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Barratt	3777	600	28th—Southampton.
				August.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2983	450	4th—Suez, &c.
NEPAUL	R. Methven R. N. R.	3400	600	11th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N. R.	3437	600	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N. R.	3763	600	25th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Marseilles at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 24th July 1876, at 3 P.M., from Marseilles.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, Captain A. Symons, (2,121 Tons and 370 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 21st July 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 13th July 1876. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd July, at 3 P.M., from Marseilles.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship ASSAM, 3,000 Tons, and 500 H. P., Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 15th July 1876. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF MOST VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room the following valuable jewellery, viz. :—

1 pair Chinese gold sankras, Chinese watch-chains with guards, Chinese gold neck chain, 1 pair mungutha, 1 caup with emerald, 1 karlo with brilliant and emerald 1 pearl nose ring, with diamond, 1 ditto. 1 pearl ditto, 1 emerald ring with diamonds around, one emerald ear ornament, pearl neck-laces, 4 pairs of pearl bangles, rose rings, chockdas, 2 brilliant rings, 1 gold open faced watch by John Jones, 1 gold Geneva watch, 1 silver watch by John Jones, with flying cap, half set of silver spoons and forks, etc., etc., etc,

AUCTION SALE of very large size pier glasses in beautiful rich gilt frames, 3, 4, 5 and 6 light glass chandeliers with drops which can be used both by gas or candles, brackets of the same quality, gilt stand with plate glass stand, ruby and cut glass fountains in working order, &c, &c.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGIER HORMUSJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their room, the following :—

An invoice of splendid 3, 4, 5, and 6 light glass chandeliers with drops, c n be used both by candle and gas, bracket wall shades of the said quantity, gas lantern with drops, &c.

One pair of superior and costly pier glass, in rich carved gilt frames.

Drawing room fountains with plate glass stand, cut and ruby fountain in working order, lamps of new design showing hours, palanquin time-pieces with and without alarm, &c.

The property is now on view, and Messrs. Jehangir Hormusjee & Company recommend Merchants and Gentlemen to inspect the same.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th July 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

1 Chronometer by John Fletcher.
On account of the underwriters.
2 cases damaged scarlet woollen cloth.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th July 1876.

MMEHRJEE JOHNSTON AND Co.
AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July 1876, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mortgagee, Mr. Shapoorjee Jamsetjee Katruck, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 10th day August 1871, and on account and risk of mortgagor, Gordhun Pursotum, the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and dwelling house, situate without the Fort of Bombay at Duncan Road in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, fronting the west side of the said Road, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1814 and by the Collector of assessment under No. 6, containing by admeasurement 225 4/27 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the west by the sweepers passage, on the east by the Duncan Road, on the north by the house of Mr. Jamsetjee Burjorjee, and on the south by the house of Mr. Burjorjee Sorabjee, and which the said dwelling house was formerly and now in the occupation of the said Gordhun Pursotum's Tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th July 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer BATAVIA, Captain Gaocco, arrived in Harbour THIS AFTERNOON, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay.

All CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th July 1876.

NOTICE.

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.

THE SEA-WATER SWIMMING BATH will, until further notice, on WEDNESDAY MORNINGS up to 11 A.M. and SATURDAY MORNINGS up to 10 A.M., be RESERVED for LADIES, when a SWIMMING MISTRESS will be in attendance.

By Order of the Committee,
RIENZI WALTON,
Hony. Secy. Bombay Swimming Bath.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, at Noon, for the transaction of the following business, viz :—

I. To receive and consider the Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect a Director in the room of Mr. William Thorburn who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 13th July 1876.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, at 1 P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz :—

I. To receive and consider the Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 13th July 1876.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Register d Office, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 24th day of July, 1876, at half-past three o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, held on Wednesday, the 6th day of July 1876.

1st. That the Board of Directors of this Company be and they are hereby authorised to increase the capital of the Company by the issue of 600 additional shares of Rs. 1,000 each ; and that the Directors be at liberty to issue and allot and sell the said last mentioned shares, and all or any of them, to such person or persons at such time or times hereafter, and in such manner and at such prices or price (at a discount or otherwise) as they may in their absolute discretion think proper, and that the Directors shall not be bound to make the said issue or allot or sell any of the said additional shares unless and until they shall think it necessary in the interest of the Company to do so.

2nd. That as per the power and authority given to and conferred upon the Board and the Secretary and Treasurer and the Agents by Clause 100 of the Articles of Association of this Company, the Directors are at liberty to purchase land, buildings, and machinery, and premises belonging to the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company at such price and conditions and terms as they may in their absolute discretion think proper.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th July 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી મદરાશ યુનાઇટેડ સપીનીગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કમપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the first half-year ending 30th June, 1876, at the rate of Rs. (75) SEVENTY-FIVE per whole and Rs. (18¾) EIGHTEEN and ANNAS TWELVE per quarter share is declared PAYABLE to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of this Company on and after TUESDAY, the 18th day of July, 1876, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Shareholders are requested to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for Dividend.

By Order of the Directors,
ધા. યુવજી ખેતાની કું.
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th July 1876.

N.B.—The REGISTER BOOKS of the Shareholders will be CLOSED from 15th to 22nd July 1876, both days inclusive.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
OFFICE : 4, HORNBY ROW.

THE Positive Life Assurance Company.—We duly observed that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Positive Life Assurance Company had been held in London, to consider the present financial position of the Company, at which a committee of investigation of affairs was appointed. We now learn by the mail received yesterday that the committee have concluded—1. That the Life Assurance Funds are intact, and that the Policy-holders are therefore perfectly secure. 2. That the Company is unquestionably solvent, a considerable part of the capital remaining, and they had authorised the Directors of the Company to lay these important conclusions before the annual meeting.—*Indian Daily News*, 3rd June 1876.

DIRECTORS :
S. COCHRANE, Esq.
(Manager, Agra Bank, Limited), Calcutta.
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq.
(Barrister-at-Law), Calcutta.
J. H. MEUGENS, Esq.
(Messrs. W. Mofan & Co.), Calcutta.

BANKERS :
AGRA BANK (Limited).
SOLICITORS :
Messrs. HEARN AND CLEVELAND.
MEDICAL REFEREE :
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.
(No charge made for medical examination, the fee in all cases being paid by the Company).

TRUSTEE OF THE BOMBAY LIFE FUND :
W. LOUDON, Esq.,
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
AGENT.

PAID UP CAPITAL (over) £250,000
20 per cent of which have been devoted to the purchase of Consols ..... £(50,000)
Which sum now stands in the books of the Bank of England in the names of
THE CENTRAL TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. LORD SANDHURST, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., Q. C., M. P., and M. H. CHAYTOR, Esq.,
BEING
A SPECIAL GUARANTEE FUND,
PERMANENTLY INVESTED AS
SECURITY FOR THE ASSURED,
INDEPENDENTLY OF
THE WHOLE OF THE NET PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY,
WHICH ARE ALSO
INVESTED IN TRUSTEES' NAMES, AT THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES,
ADDED TO WHICH,
All the other Property of the Company is liable for a similar purpose.

EXPLANATION OF THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Positive Note, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office ; because he never loses control over his money ; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash ; whereas, in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special, trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row. Agent.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO STUDENTS for the UNIVERSITIES, BAR, &c.—An English Barrister and a Graduate of an English University prepares Students at his Chambers in the Fort for the Universities, Bar and Solicitor's Examinations. For Terms, &c., address, "B. L." *Gazette* Office.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, just landed ex. CITY OF BALTIMORE, Rs. 18 per cask of 4 dozen quarts at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

ALBION PLACE.—TO BE SUB-LET, Double Apartments on the Top Floor (North end,) commanding a magnificent view. Apply to the SECRETARY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PAPERS AND ENVELOPES.

SUPERIOR THICK NOTE PAPERS.

For General Local Correspondence.

THE produce of Celebrated Mills, these machine-made papers are singularly superior to, and free from, the defects of hand-made papers. They are just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable ; whilst their hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure their availability for use during the wet season. They are imported in frequent consignments by way of the Suez Canal. The papers in boxes or packets of 5 quires, the envelopes (cut with the modern high flaps, square, to take paper once folded in half ; oblong, to take paper twice folded in thirds) in boxes of 100 and 125 each.

PAPERS. per box of 5 quires. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		ENVELOPES. per box of 125. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
		DE LA RUE'S "IMPERIAL TREASURY." Gentlemen's Sizes.		
2 4	2 8	Baronial Note (3 by 5 inches): A handsome paper for private use in study or house	eq. 2 0	2 4
2 10	3 0	Do. do. Extra thick	ob. 1 8	1 12
1 12	2 0	Post Octavo (7 by 4½ inches). Gentlemen's "Invitation" or "Acceptance" paper	eq. 1 12	2 0
2 4	2 8	Do. do. Extra thick	ob. 1 6	1 8
		Ladies' Sizes.		
1 8	1 12	Albert's (6½ by 4 inches). A useful general note-paper	eq. 1 6	1 8
1 12	2 0	Do. do. Extra thick	ob. 1 2	1 4
1 4	1 8	Princess's (5 by 3¾ inches). The last new *square* paper	eq. 1 4	1 8
1 8	1 12	Do. do. Extra thick		
1 4	1 8	Queen's (5½ by 3½ inches). Special Ladies' "Invitation" or "Acceptance" paper	eq. 1 4	1 8
1 8	1 12	Do. do. Extra thick		
		DOUBLE THICK MOURNING NOTE PAPERS. With Broad, Extra Broad, Middle, or Narrow Border.		
2 8	2 12	Post Octavo (7 by 4½ inches)	eq. 2 8	2 12
2 4	2 8	Albert's (6½ by 4 inches)	eq. 2 4	2 0
1 12	2 0	Queen's (5½ by 3½ inches)	eq. 1 12	2 0
		SUPERIOR THIN NOTE PAPERS. *For Postal Correspondence.* DE LA RUE AND Co's EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN PAPERS.		

Present the advantages of—agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for Inland correspondence under the *Reduced Indian Postal Rates.*

PAPERS, per packet of 5 quires.			ENVELOPES, per box of 100.	
3 0	3 8	Medium Quarto (10 by 8 inches), Blue or Cream ; admirably adapted for business use. 1 Sheet and Envelope weigh under ½ tola. 1½ Sheet and Envelope weigh under ½ oz.	eq. ½th 1 12 ob. ½th 1 8	2 0 1 12
1 8	1 12	Medium Octavo (8 by 5 inches,) Amber, Blue, or Cream. *The best paper for private Postal use.* 1 Sheet and Envelope weigh under ¼ tola. 3¼ Do. do. do. do. ½ oz.	eq. 1 12 ob. 1 8	2 0 1 12
1 8	1 12	Post Octavo (7 by 4½ inches), Amber and Cream ; 1½ Sheet and Envelope weigh under ½ tola. 4 Do. do. do. ½ oz.	eq. 1 8 ob. 1 2	1 12 1 4
		MOURNING BORDERED PAPER. *For Postal Correspondence.* Cream, Water Lined, with Broad, Middle, or Narrow Borders.		
4 4	4 12	Medium Quarto (full *letter* size)	sq. 2 4	2 8
2 4	2 8	Medium Octavo (private letter size)	ob. 2 0	2 4
		Violet, Water-lined, with Extra Broad Border.		
4 8	5 0	Medium Quarto	sq. 2 4	2 8
2 4	2 8	Medium Octavo	ob. 2 0	2 4
		COMBINED NOTE AND ENVELOPE PAPERS.		
Cream, with Broad Border, per box of 5 quires			4 0	4 8
Violet, with Extra Broad Border, per box of 5 quires			4 8	5 0
		CHIT PAPER.		
1 4	1 8	Gentlemen's size (7 by 4½ inches) good cream laid	0 14	1 0
1 0	1 4	Ladies' size (6½ by 4 inches)	0 12	0 14
		BLUE AND CREAM LAID FOOLSCAP PAPERS.		
Fine Plain, per quire As. 8			per ream 10 8	12 0
Do. (Blue only) ruled with lines only, per quire As. 10			,, 11 0	12 8
Superfine Plain, per quire As. 12			,, 12 0	14 0
Do. (Blue only), ruled with lines only, per quire As. 14			,, 16 0	18 0
Do. (Blue only), ruled for account, per quire Re. 1			,, 16 0	18 0
		OFFICIAL ENVELOPES, BLUE OR CREAM LAID.		
No. 1, measuring 10½ by 4½ inches, for Deeds and Official Documents			per box of 100	1 12 2 0
No. 2, measuring 8½ by 3½ inches, for foolscap folded twice *oblong*			per box	1 8 1 12
No. 3, measuring 7 by 4 inches, for foolscap folded twice *across*			,,	1 4 1 8
Blotting paper White			per quire	1 8 1 12
Do. Pink or Blue			,,	1 4 1 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES:

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	15 to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	,,	25 to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	,,	35 to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	,,	45 to 50

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and	Rs.	27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes		35

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TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

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MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

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ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

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BEST SEEDS
Are Grown and Supplied by
SUTTON & SONS.

VEGETABLE SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, FARM SEEDS, GRASS SEEDS } Best Quality Only.

Delivered Free to any Port in England.

PRICED LISTS POST FREE
To any Part of the World.
NO AGENTS.

SEE TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKET.

A remittance must accompany every Order, prompt dispatch guaranteed.

Packets specially selected for every Climate. VEGETABLE SEEDS 2s., 4s., 6s., 10s., each. FLOWER SEEDS 10s. 6d., 21s., 42s., 63s., 105s., each. FARM AND GRASS SEEDS 21s., 10½s., 20s., 40s. and upwards.

Each Assortment contains best and most suitable kinds.

SUTTON & SONS, The

...TH JULY 1876.

...gram of Saturday, de-...ing, gives no additional informa-...ing the Liverpool Cotton Market ...ond what we have noticed in our issue of to-day.

In the London General Produce Markets on Saturday the only alterations are an advance of 5s. per ton in Cochin Cocoanut Oil, of 1s. per quarter in Bombay Linseed and 6d. per quarter in Ferozepore Rapeseed.

Enfaced Rupee Paper is quoted the same as on Thursday last, while a general decline appears to have taken place in Indian Bank shares, Orientals being quoted £1-10, Chartered Mercantile £1, and Hongkong and Shanghai £1 per share lower.

A further payment of £170,000 has gone into the Bank of England, making £621,000 paid in since last return.

Bar Silver is still quoted at 48d. per oz. in London.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 15th instant shows the following changes :—

Government Balance at H.O.	Inc. Rs.	13,632
Do. do. Branches	Dec. „	3,53,547
Deposits	Inc. „	3,58,552
Government Securities	Dec „	1,31,023
Loans	„ „	1,69,884
Bills Discounted	„ „	4,91,541
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. „	3,46,267
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. „	603,997

These alterations are again in favour of easier money and in the open market the tendency is in the same direction, loans on Government Paper being freely offered at 5 per cent, but whether the Bank will make any reduction in their rates at to morrow's Board meeting is difficult to say, as they seem to be guided by influences entirely outside of the general state of affairs.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been no actual movement. If anything the Banks are rather more willing buyers than on Saturday, but there are still equally free sellers at former rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 6¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto. 6 months' sight	1s. 6¼d. „
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 6¼d. „
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 6 13/16d. „

On Calcutta demand Bank drafts are still at ½ premium ; 60 days' sight 11-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very strong, the Government being still buyers for the Currency Department while there are very few sellers. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 101¾ ; Fives-and a-half, Rs. 101¾ ; Fives-and a-half, Rs. 104¼.

The SHARE MARKET has been very strong to-day with a further advance in the most favourite scrip. Bank of Bombays have advanced 1½ per cent. and Spinning and Weaving scrip is Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share higher all round.

COTTON nominally is firm but unchanged, the state of the weather keeping buyers out of the market for the time being. Receipts for the three days are 834 bales.

FREIGHTS are firm at £3 per ready and £2-12-6 to £2-15 for forward shipment by steamer. By sail the only wooden ship on the berth for Liverpool is holding for £2-7-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are firm but there is very little doing. Up country buyers do not care to operate during the present rainy weather, while importers are as firm as ever.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 15th July as compared with the statement issued on the 8th July :—

LIABILITIES.	8th July. Rs.	15th July. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,19,62,057	1,19,75,689
Do. do. at Branches	34 63,270	31,09,723
Other Deposits	1,29,40 601	1,32,99,153
Post Bills	55,404	62,763
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,20,692	9,34,795
	4,07,17,024	4,13,82,123
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	69,46,777	68,15,754
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,84,141	18,84,937
Loans on Security of do. do.	22,20,840	20,57,956
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,745	137
Bills Discounted	1,42,16,717	1,37,25,176
Stamps	4,220	4,313
Dead Stock Rs. 5,16,425		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,55,000	3,81,425	3,61,425
Bullion	5,08,464	8 54,731
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,50,73 695	1,56,77,694
Cash and Currency Notes	4.07.17.024	4,13,82,123

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Batavia, Captain Crocco, which arrived yesterday evening from Genoa :—From Genoa—Mrs. Drewitz Elena and Mr. Glor Alberto.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel	Commander.	From
16	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, July 18.

DEPARTURE.

Ju'y.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Sch'eswig Bride	Gilles	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Pachambs, to P Gulf via Kurrachee. Steamer Madura, to Coast and Calcutta. Ship Jane Law, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July. 13 Dacca (s) ..... Irvine ..... Bombay, June 22.

DEPARTURES.

July. 13 Pekin (s) ..... Reliance (s) ..... Ava (s) ..... Gorjia (s) ..... Baron Blantyre ..... to ..... to ..... to ..... to ..... to .....

MADRAS.

July. DEPARTURES. 14 Euthiopia (s) ..... to ..... Calcutta. 15 Colonel Fytche ..... to ..... Moulmein. Bayonnaise ..... to ..... Cocanada. Myanglia ..... to ..... Gopaulpore & Ganjam. Khandalla (s) ..... to ..... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 17.

FROM LONDON.

Zambesi s—3 cases colour, H Clarion and Co.
Travancore s—10 cases brandy, C Bouneviaile and Co.
Siam s—1 case envelops and 1 case stationery, Najeraily Esmailjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arnot Lyle—105 bales hemp, S S Narrelwalla ; 37 bales cotton, Heeralal Chimonram ; 54 bales cotton, Sewlall Motilall ; 64 bales cotton, Ramdayal.
Atalanta s—67 bales wool, D P Khambatta.
Trentham Hall s—55 bales wool ; Javerbhund Bhimjee ; 14 bales cot on, Gomajee Keesowdas ; 77 bales cotton, Otumchund Heerjee ; 110 bales cotton, Dewjee Gungadhur and Co ; 207 bales cotton, Hirjee Esmail Hajee Hubib ; 90 bales hemp, Shahoo Somd-rjee ; 104 bales wool, Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee ; 60 bales wool, Motee Jetha ; 200 bales cotton, Heerjee Jeena ; 25 bales cotton, Shamjee Moljee.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Condor—9,000 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ashgrove—400 bags pepper, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ambesi s—105 cwts sandlewood, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 250 bales cotton, N J Abraham ; 200 cwts sandalwood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 16th July 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected ... 32 deg. Fah	29·633
Temperature of the Air	79·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·887
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	81·0
Minimum do. do	76·8
General Direction of wind	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	639
Fall of Rain	0·19 inches
Total fall during month	7 46 „
„ „ year	29·44 „
Additional fall up to 10 h a.m. of the 17th	0·23 „

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 14.

McCausland, Major, Bombay R A, on duty, from Kirkee.

JULY 17 h.

Hobson, Capt, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on sick leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 17.

McCausland, Major, Bombay R A, on duty, to Baroda.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, July 15.)

Twenty-one days' privilege leave of absence, in extension of the one month granted by Notification No 2169, dated 9th ultimo, is granted to Mr A H L Fraser, C S, Asst Comr, Bhandara.

Mr A H L Fraser, C S, Asst Comr, Bhandara, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 2186, dated 9th ultimo, on the 7th instant before noon.

Mr H C Williams, C S Asst Comr, reported his arrival at Bhandara on the 5th instant and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 6th idem.

Surgn Maj J M Fl mming, Civil Surgn of Hoshangabad, availed himself of the one month and twenty days privilege leave granted by Notification No 2358, dated 22nd ultimo, on the 21st instant after noon, making over charge of the medical duties of the station to Surgn Maj Hefferan of the 22nd Madras N I.

Mr F C Anderson, C S, Asst Comr, Jubbulpore, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 768, dated 2nd March last, and resumed charge of his duties on the 5th inst. after noon.

Mr R H Finch, C S, Asst Comr, Nimar, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 595, dated 4th March last, and resumed charge of his duties on the 5th inst. before noon.

Mr F W Fox, C S, Asst Comr, Nagpur, is transferred to Wardha.

Mr F Venning, C S, on making over charge of the Balaghat Dist on the 17th Nov last to Lt Col J Ashburner, officiated as Asst Comr, 1st class, till the 12th of Dec 1875, the date on which he proceeded on the six months' special leave to Europe granted to him.

Capt H H H Hallett, Offg Asst Comr, 1st class, reverted to Offg Asst Comr, 2nd class, from the 24th Nov to 12th Dec 1875.

Mr R H Finch, C S, Offg Asst Comr, 3rd class, will revert to his substantive appointment from the above date.

Col F L Magniac, Depy Comr of Nsgpur, having obtained from the Madras Govt two years' furlough to Europe, subsidiary leave is granted to him from the 26th inst, or such other subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr W Jacob, Depy Conservr of Forests, under Orders for Bengal, made over charge of the Central Division to Mr J Mackee, Asst Conservr of Forests, on the 8th inst.

Mr J Mackee, Asst Conservr of Forests, returned from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 1174, dated 29th March last, and assumed charge of his duties on the 1st inst.

Mr J H Wilson, Ex Engr, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may make over charge of the Jubbulpore Division to Mr Glass, Ex Engr.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, July 15.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A W Cruikshank, Asst Mag and Colr, Cawnpore, privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 9th Aug 1876.

Mr W W G Cornwall, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, Budaun, privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 15th of Aug, 1876.

Mr W Duthoit, Offg Mag and Colr, Benares, special leave on urgent private affairs under Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, for six months, with effect from the 11th Aug 1876, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr J Macpherson, Asst Mag and Colr, Hamirpur, privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 15th of Aug 1876.

Mr D C Halkett, Joint Mag, Meerut, leave on medical certificate for four and a half months, under section 11 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Capt O A Dodd, Supt Govt Press, privilege leave from 26th May to 13th June, both days inclusive.

Mr C A Daniell, Offg Judge, Gorakhpur, privilege leave for 3 days in extension of that granted in Notification No 862 A, dated 30th May, 1876.

H H the Lt Govr has been pleased to make the follow ng appointments.

Mr H Mackey, Depy Supt, to hold charge of the current duties of Supt, Govt Press, N W Provinces, dur ng the absence on leave of Capt O A Dodd.

H E the Lt-Govr is pleased to direct the following transferred ; Mr W R Burkitt, Joint Mag, 1st grade, Muzaffarnagar, to Saharanpur.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of Notification No 405A, dated the 17th June 1876, Surgn G C Hell, Offg Civl Surgn, from Farukhabad to Mainpuri, as a temporary arrangement.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj A M Lang, R E, Principal, Thomason Civil Engrg College, returned from the leave granted to him in Notification No 500 E, dated 29th March, 1876, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 26th June last.

Capt Allan Cunningham, R E, 1st Asst Principal Thomason Civil Engrg College, availed himself on the afternoon of the 27th ultimo of the leave granted to him in Notification No 71 E-C, dated 30th May, 1876.

Furlough to Europe on medical certificate for twelve months, with the usual preparatory leave, is granted to Mr W H Lonsdale, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Mirzapur, Dist. Benares Provincial Division, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

With reference to Notification Nos 48 and 49 E-C, dated 23rd May, 1876, Mr C L Bickers, and Mr F C Black, Asst Engrs, 2nd grade, respe tively ma le over and received charge of the Hamirpur Dist, Allahabad Provincial Division, on the forenoon of the 26th ultimo.

In supersession of Notification No 141 E-C, dated 3rd instant, Lt R H Fulford, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is transferred from the Allahabad Dist, to Allahabad Provincial Division, vice Lt Debra Dun Dist, Meerut Provincial Division, and Mr W E Meares, Asst Engr, 1st grade, from the Mutt ra and Mathura Light Railway, to the charge of the Muradabad Dist, Rohilkhand Provincial Division, vice Lt Fulford.

FOREST BRANCH.

With reference to Notification No 176 F, dated 22nd April 1876, Mr J E O'Callaghan, Depy Conservr, 1st grade, and Mr C F Amery, Depy Conservr, 2nd grade, respectively, made over and received charge of the Jhagiratha Forest Division on the forenoon of the 30th May, 1876.

With reference to Notification No 1110 E of 31st May last, Mr E J Jones, Ex Engr, made over, and Mr M King, Ex Engr, received charge of the Agra Canal, 1st Division, on the 3rd instant.

Capt P S Marindin, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is granted the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to proceed to Bombay to appear before a Medical Board.

Maj B J Parsons, S C, Ex Engr, Rohilkhand Canals, is granted ten days' privilege leave of absence.

Mr W R S Jones, Ex Engr, Workshop Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days, with effect from the 6th June, 1876.

Mr A F Dodsworth, Asst Engr, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, of the Rohilkhand Cana's Division, during Maj Parson's absence on privilege leave.

In Notification No C263E, dated the 19 ultimo, transferring Sergt G Reynolds, R E, Overseer, 1st grade, to the Buildings and Roads Branch of the P W Dept, after the word "is" read "temporarily."

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, July 13.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Maj H W Bellew, C S I, Residency Surgn, Nipal, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Comr, Punjab, with effect from the 11th July 1876, vice Surgn Maj A C C Delkeny, proceeding on furlough.

Mr J S Campbell, Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month and four days, with effect from the 1st July 1876.

The Rev J R Baldwin, Chaplain of Lahore, has obtain privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from 30th June 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Hony Surgn R J Quinnell is appointed Civil Surgn, of Gujranwala, in succession to Surgn Maj H Thom, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th July 1876.

Surgn Maj H Thom has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th July 1876.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment and changes are made with effect from the dates specified :—

Consequent on the installation on special duty of Mr S J Stone, Dist Supt of Police, Mr D H Hunter, Offg Asst Dist Supt, 1st class, 3rd grade, officiated as Dist Supt, 4th grade, with effect from 18th June 1876.

Capt J S Tait, Asst Inspr Genl of Railway Police, has obtained privilege leave of absence for seventy-four days, with effect from the 19th July.

Mr D McCracken, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Peshawar, is appointed to officiate as Asst Inspr-Genl of Railway Police during Capt Tait's absence on leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Order is confirmed :—

5th Punjab Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated 21st June 1876, making the following temporary appointment, with effect from 13th July the 1876 :—

Capt W J Yousden, 1st Squadn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squadn Officer in addition, vice Capt J B Wat s, absent on general leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr P J Moran, Asst Engr, is allowed four months' furlough on medical certificate, with effect from the 14th June 1876.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 288, dated 19th June 1875, appointing Lt-Col H A Brownlow, R E, Chief Engr, N-W Provinces, in the Irrigation Branch, Lt-Col E L Earle took over, and Col Brownlow made over, charge of the Upper Bari Doab Circle on forenoon of the 12th June 1876.

The one month's privilege leave granted to Mr W H Lucas, Probationary Account nt, 4th grade, attached to the Head Works Division, We tern Jumna Canal, in Punjab Govt, Irrigation Branch, Notification No 5231 E I, dated 20th Nov 1875, is cancelled.

With reference to Punjab Govt, Irrigation Branch, Notification No 3036 E I, dated 1st inst, transferring Mr W Jones, Supernumerary Overseer, 1st grade, Mr Ewing left the 1st Division, Sirhind Canal, on afternoon of 10th June 1876, and noted the June 1876 as therein stated, and joined the 6th Division on afternoon of the 13th idem.

Mr J McAlpine, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the 6th Division, Sirhind Canal, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him in Punjab Govt Notification No 1371 E I, dated 27th March 1876, on the afternoon of the 8th April 1876.

This cancels Notification No 2036 E I, dated 8th May 1876.

Mr S Pres on, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the 3rd Division, Sirhind Can l, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 28th June 1876, from the leave granted him in Punjab Govt, Irrigation Branch, Notification No 2165 E I dated 13th May 1876.

HIGH COURT.—18TH JULY.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Summary Suit.

336-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Purshotum Ramjee vs Naviba widow.

SHORT CAUSES.

567 74—Lynch and Tobin—Sewlall Motilall vs Shamrao Ramchunder.
374-75—Lynch and Tobin—Sorabjee Byramjee P vs Sorabjee Muncherchee G—Balcrushna and B.
634-75—Fletcher and Smith—George Roderick T vs Seymour Hiscoe.
178-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Bomanjee Hormusjee.
307-76—Crawford and Bovey—Mareumbai widow vs Asbai widow.
208-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Chuttoorbhoy Morarjee vs Peerbhoy Mowjee.
313-76—Prescot and Winter—Dosabhoy Hormusjee vs Jugjeevan Hemjee.
315-76—Abjee and Sayani—Hajee Mahomed Ali bin Hajee Ahoo vs Fatimer Soolan Begum—Craigie, L nch and Owen.

LONG CAUSES.

182-76—Pestonjee K—Mahomed Khan Atash Khan vs Abdool Sattar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and B.
196-76—Craigie, Lynch and O—Motiram Bhagoobhai vs Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.
213-76—G C Cama—Parwatibai, widow vs Custoor Saila and others—Jefferson and Payne.
227-76—Janardhan and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Harrishanker Bhaskerjee—In Person.
92-76—In Person—Luxumeebai widow vs Ganesh Pandoo—Sharrao P.
233-76—Crawford and B—Joosuf Hajee Ahmed vs Ally Abdoola—Jefferson and Payne.
234-76—Ardaseer Framjee—Bachoobai, widow vs Nowrojee Eduljee Ehaspl—N N Kothare.
235-76—Jefferson and Payne—William C Lester and another vs Henry R C Mayle.
238-76—Hirjeebhoy H Bachan—Barabai widow vs Daya Sunda and others.
648-75—Shamrao P—Rao Bahadoor Shree Crishna vs Mungesh Raghoonath—P Kavasjee.
480-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Morarjee Topun and others vs Sodhe Vaikoont Appa—Lynch and Tobin.
622-75—Prescott and Winter—Hajee Gomer Jan Mahmed vs Alfred Charles Cook.
61-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee vs Hajee Currim Mahomed—In Person.
53-76—Abjee and Sayani—Bouldass Jugmohundass vs Ladcorebai, widow.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

564-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Jumnabai widow vs Khoobchand Vaijnath another—Crawford and Bovey.
158-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Mahawjee Tharoo and another vs Jumnadass Premjee—C alk and Turner.
386 75—In person—Jumnadass Vithal vs Dulsookray Ramlal.
495-75—J C Cama—Govindass Luchmondass vs Sookdursondass Suncookram—Balkrishna and B.
641-75—Binnington, Hore and Langly—Juggonnath Narayen vs Custoorbai—Tyabjee and Sayani.
39-76—Mr Smale—Jetha Amichund and others vs Ebrahim Moosajee—M H Khan.
254-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Sha Jadowjee Khoreedas vs Tullay Ally Hajee, Ismael—M H Khan.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Summary Suit.

354-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Vullebhoy Cassumbhoy vs Fazulla Cassumbhoy.

SHORT CAUSES.

371-76—Fletcher and Smith—Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy vs Dulputram Hurgovan.
322-76—Fletcher and Smith—The Freres and W Co Ld vs Meer Baker Ali.
323-76—Fletcher and Smith—The Frere S and W Co Ld vs Ebrahim Peerbhoy and another.
325-76—Fletcher and Smith—Th Frere S and W Co Ld vs Tarachund Gu shandas.
326 76—Fletcher and Smith—The Frere S and W Co Ld vs Jehangeer Hormusjee.
327-76—Fletcher and Smith—The Frere S and W Co Ld vs Mooljee Gouldass.
328 76—Fletcher and Smith—The Frere S and W Co Ld vs Martund Bapoo Jo hee.
332-76—In Person—Khimjee Jewa and others vs Thucker Kanjee Lilladhur.
333-76—A Framjee—Pestonjee Eduljee Mody vs Eduljee Shapoor Mistry.
335-76—Mr R Ski ner—Muncherjee Dadabhoy vs Jeevibai and others.

LONG CAUSES.

202-75—In person—Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee vs James Bapty—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.
571-75—M Fletcher—Soncrabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
303-76—Janardhun and G—Tar Mahomed Essa and another vs Bomanjee Hormusjee Mistry—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HATTON—May 26th, at 5 Brighton Terrace, Portobello, near Edinburgh, the wife of Mr. James Hatton, late of the P. and O. Co.'s Service, Bombay, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BROWN—July 17th, at Chinchpoogly, the wife of W. T. H. Brown, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—July 14th, at No. 9, Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta, the wife of R. D. Browne, of a daughter.
GROVES—July 12th, at Coonoor, the wife of G. Norris Groves, of a daughter.
PAYNE—July 12th, at No 24, Middle Road, Entally, the wife of Claude Y. Payne, of a daughter.
WESTON—July 13th, at Calcutta, the wife of John Weston, Esq., of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1876.

Is native opinion to have any influence on English social habits, or is it not? is a question worth some consideration at a time when the Aryan brothers, so-called, are walking onwards on two parallel social lines with few indications of a nearer approach to each other. Now, Englishmen and women are much divided among themselves on this point, and whereas a portion of our Anglo-Indian society is ashamed or afraid to do certain things innocent in themselves, but degrading and detestable from the native point of view, there is another portion that rather prefers than otherwise to show the natives how little we care about their prejudices and how determined we are when at Rome to act contrary to the manners and customs of the Romans. One section will not dance at a ball with natives looking on, and the other section would gladly invite a Mussulman noble to a ham and champagne breakfast just for the fun of the thing ; which is right, and which is wrong, it is not our business to decide, we simply desire to point out the singularity of our relations with the pseudo-Aryan brother in these matters social. Of course, there is much to be said on both sides of the question, but if native opinion on English customs is to carry any weight, then we ought to orientalise ourselves in a measure, and not, like one section of society, try to be more English in India than we would be anywhere else. If, however, native opinion in these matters is to be considered worth nothing, or at best as the expression of a half-formed intelligence, a half-civilised people, then it is rather our duty perhaps than not to afford the unenlightened Aryan the gratification and instruction of observing European habits and pastimes with the opportunity of copying them if he chooses.

If we were to act on the old adage about Rome in India, we should certainly put ourselves to the greatest inconvenience. We should have to veil our womenkind whenever it went abroad, and we would have to give up certain meats, wines, and pleasures in accordance with the prejudices of the Romans—we beg their pardon—the Aryans, about us. On the principle that the whites are only a few thousand among the millions of browns around, inconvenience of the kind might be regarded as a duty, only that it is the practice and the boast of the Anglo-Saxon to give into nobody, and to consider his own customs superior to those of every one else. No law, no duty can be laid down for such an irrepressible person in this matter. The Englishman is at full liberty to dance and drink and devour his bacon in Hindoostan, but whether his example is likely to promote civilisation for the long lost brother or alienation is another affair not so easily decided. We do not see that those Englishmen who respect the prejudices of orientals to an extent that is inconvenient to themselves gain much by it, nor do we see that those who set prejudice at defiance gain much either. The oriental mind is very observant and critical, but it is either too distrustful or too servile to speak its mind to any purpose on this delicate matter. However, there can be no doubt, we think, that so long as natives keep their wives and daughters aloof from English society, as if its presence was contamination, so long have they no claim whatever to mix, only as men, in English circles or to take part in entertainments where English ladies are present. These remarks are very necessary, because from time to time certain men in power in various parts of the country are prone to seek popularity, or perhaps the solution of the social amalgam enigma, by inviting English ladies to dance and native gentlemen to look on. The practice seems invariably to defeat its object ; nevertheless, it is always being entertained by one official big-wig or another as something new and one calculated to succeed under *his* particular auspices, if it never was successful under those of anyone else. Of course, in the present state of society in India, no friendliness can be promoted by what is sure to bring the rough edges of divers customs into violent contact. The native gentleman, according to his lights, sees in the naked shoulders and the waltzing of English women a spectacle of the *ballet* kind, and he has probably about as much respect for the ladies he sees under these circumstances as an Englishman would have for the *cancan* dancing nymphs of Mabille. Every man acquainted with oriental thought must know this very well, and we therefore think that the practice sometimes pursued of inviting natives to English balls is a decidedly bad one, and altogether illcalculated to promote anything of friendly feeling between the two races. When native ladies accompany their male relatives to our balls, and dance there according to our fashions, we shall be among the very last to close the doors against them, but until that time arrives there can be no good reason shown for turning our balls into *nautches* for the gratification of the native men. A question of the kind has lately arisen in the Mauritius, where certain natives of India have unsuccessfully endeavoured to induce the Governor, Sir Arthur Phayre, to permit them to attend European balls. Sir Arthur, however, has refused to listen to their complaints on the ground that they themselves are so exclusive in shutting up their families from the gaze of anybody but themselves.

There are persons who pretend to discover valuable critics of our English life and manners in the native's condemnation of bacon is a very serious business indeed. Well, in some sort it is, but this very matter of pork shows the weakness of native criticism on English manners and customs, as well as whatever force it possesses. The Indian pig is a filthy beast, and we do not wonder that the native shrinks with abhorrence from the man who would eat it. Englishmen themselves, for a long time, entertained a thorough disgust for the frog eating Frenchman. But then our bacon is not made of Indian pig fed in the gutters, and the weakness of native criticism is shown in its determination to believe that it is. Criticism of the kind that misjudges even our food cannot be very valuable on our manners, and yet there is shrewdness and it may be instruction in native opinion on some of those things. The intelligent criticism of a foreigner is of value if taken aright, and when the native of India sometimes tells us that our habits, our fashions, and our manners are not good, we must remember that it is only the same kind of criticism that our own moralists are giving us from day to day in the *Times*, the *Saturday Review*, and other outspoken journals. We rather admire the honest criticism of the native press ; certainly we are no way offended by it, and we can quite agree with some of our native critics that we have as much to unlearn in our own civilisation, as they have to learn in theirs. Where native criticism is weak and ridiculous is, where it shows envy of our social gatherings while refusing to share them. The ass that brays is not more effective in his line than the native who lifts up his voice for brotherly social equality which he will not allow his women to take part in ; though there is something asinine, too, in the compliance of some Englishmen with this noise. To meet the wishes of the native conservative by degrading in his eyes our own women below the level of his, is to put ourselves upon the same quadrupedal standing as himself. We do many foolish things in India, but none perhaps more foolish than this.

But it may be doubted very much if there is any sincerity in the native's claims to share our hospitality. It is a characteristic of the oriental to put in a claim to a share of everything that he can—the bastinado perhaps excepted—and on this principle the native would desire to go to our dinners where he would not eat, and to our dances where he would not dance. It is absurd to suppose, with those who coax his prejudices, that he has the same enjoyment and gratification in attending an English entertainment that an Englishman has. As well might it be said that an Englishman enjoys the native *nautch*, or any entertainment in native style, though he sometimes goes there. The habits and the idiosyncracies of the races are, in short, too much apart to justify either the defiance of native prejudice, or its conciliation in these social things, and for the present, at least, it would appear to be the best course to steer between the two policies, and to allow each race to take its own pleasure after its own fashion. And the parallel lines on which the Aryan brothers walk are perhaps not so deplorable as they are represented. If the question was suddenly put to a philanthropist, why, and for what good should the lines (social) converge ? we daresay he would be puzzled to answer it offhand. Would our Aryan brothers be any the better for those American skating rinks, or those French fashions of married friendships, which the *Times* has been denouncing so lately, or would the love between brother and brother be any greater were Mr. Delacour and Mrs. Lutchmeebae to "kill the evening" over the social hearth together? Half, probably two-thirds, of the benefits which a convergence of the social lines are hastily presumed to create are purely visionary, and it is quite upon the cards that a revolution in European society at home may tend to orientalism, and to the severe simplicity of the Arab, his salt, and his camel. It certainly would be a curious satire upon the social amalgam plan of the day should we live to see the harrassed and overworked Englishman seeking the repose and philosophy of the oriental, but stranger things have happened in the world's history, and there is nothing impossible in the idea that the wisdom of the East should return to it again.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Before proposing my scheme for a duty on silver as a temporary means of relief to the Government and the country from the evil caused by the position of silver, I wish to give one word of explanation lest I be misunderstood.

I do not bring forward the proposition as desirable under ordinary circumstances, or as an experiment for no reasonable object, or as a plan without its inconveniences, or with the object of enriching myself or any one else, as is suggested in the first part of "D. G.'s" letter.

Further, I should hesitate perhaps to bring it forward if I thought that silver would remain permanently at its present depreciated value, or if it would go even lower and there remain, or if India were to gain anything by taking advantage of the lessened value of her currency—as was done in America with her depreciated currency after the war—to extend her industries and means of communication, or even if the stimulated export trade brought more money to her agricultural classes enriching and thereby improving them.

It is because I look upon the depreciation and fluctuation in the value of silver as an unmitigated evil, an evil without a single compensating advantage, because I believe that silver has lost, never to regain, the essential quality of a currency—steadiness of value ; because I see the Government driven to restrict its expenditure in developing the resources and communications of the country ; because, I believe, that the evil will grow day by day while the power of shaking off the evil all the time grows weaker ; because I see India, her debt mounting up without the means of additional taxation, with national bankruptcy before her as a possibility, if not a probability, that I suggest a duty as a relief. And farther, I do not suggest it as a perfect measure, or without some inconveniences, or as a panacea for depressed trade, or as a permanent measure. But I do confidently put it forward as worthy of careful consideration as a means of overcoming the evil temporarily, until it be seen whether silver is ever again to have a permanent value and if not, what shall take its place as the currency of this Empire.

By those who recognise no evil in the present state of our currency my letter necessarily long, I am sorry to say, will not be worth reading ; but to those who regard a vitiated currency as an evil of the gravest kind, I commend my proposition for careful consideration.

I want to state now the objections, which occur to me, to stopping the coining of private silver at the mints, because this course of raising the value of the rupee in this country has fewer opponents than the taxation of silver ; the former seems less arbitrary and more within the legitimate province of a Government than the latter. There are two objections which occur to me—the first, a very serious one, the second insuperable.

In the first place for Government to restrict the amount of coinage would be to place in its own hands the question as to how much currency the country needs ; now currency finds its own level ; if scarce, silver flows in ; if there is an over supply, it goes away. But if Government were to have the amount under its control, we could never depend on having the proper amount and the value would be as fluctuating as now. If there were a scarcity of money as happens nearly every busy season, pressure would be brought upon Government to give out more money ; the mints would be opened and the market flooded, and we should suffer from a plethora ; while the uncertainty as to when and how much money Government would issue, would keep trade in an uncertain and speculative condition. The fact is that no individual or body of individuals can possibly know how much currency a country needs ; it must find its own level by the unerring law of supply and demand. This is one great difficulty experienced in countries which have an irredeemable paper currency ; it is always a matter of dispute how much of the paper currency is needed and the danger of further issues keeps money in a state of uncertainty. But the uncertainty would be increased here, as in the case of silver we have another element adding to the uncertainty—viz, the question as to how much silver is absorbed annually and withdrawn from circulation. Paper money is of no use except as a currency.

It seems to me therefore that Government cannot take the responsibility of deciding the amount of currency the country needs, and the annual issue necessary to maintain a definite amount.

But a stronger argument against such a course is, that it would seriously injure our export trade. We ship, in round numbers, 55 millions sterling of exports ; we receive 35 millions of imports ; the balance of 20 millions is made up, 15 millions of Government bills and 5 millions of silver—I give round numbers of course. Now, suppose Government refuse to receive silver, how is the 5 millions to be remitted to India ? We cannot get it in imports, for the 35 millions gives us all the imports the country wants or can consume. It could not come in gold, because gold would be of no value except to ship back again, and we have produce to ship and gold would only add to the exports. We should need to restrict our exports in value to our imports, as after selling at home our cotton or seed or indigo or other produce, we should have no certainty of getting our money back. 35 millions will come back in imports, 15 millions in Government drafts, (so long as Government keep up their large expenditure on railways and other internal improvements), but the 5 millions would have to remain. Indeed for Government to refuse to coin silver would be simply to force the exports of the country down to the value of the imports plus the amount

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN JUBBULPORE.

JUBBULPORE, 17TH JULY.

Cholera has broken out in the Sudder Bazaar, City, and Mission compound of Jubbulpore.

POONA HUNT RACES.

POONA, 17TH JULY.

The Hunt Races have been postponed till Thursday.

HEAVY RAINS IN THE PUNJAB.

LAHORE, 18TH JULY.

More heavy rains causing serious breaks on the Northern State Railway beyond the Chenab. The trains have ceased running since yesterday. Naoroz Khan is now with the Akhoond of Swat.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ATTITUDE OF ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, 16TH JULY.

Roumania has commenced mobilising her troops and has called out the Reserves. Prince Charles in a Memorandum to the Great Powers claims virtual independence and the cession to Roumania of the Delta of the Danube from Tultcha downwards.

PRINCE MILAN INTERVIEWED.

VIENNA, 16TH JULY.

Prince Milan, in granting an interview to the newspaper correspondents, denied being instrumental to Russian designs, but that he was fighting for the emancipation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE THUNDERER.

LONDON, 17TH JULY.

The cause of the explosion of the boilers on board H. M. Ironclad Thunderer has not at present been ascertained. Thirty-four deaths have occurred from this explosion.

LONDON, 15TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4 3/16d.
Exchange on India	1-6d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£40.
Chartered do. do.	£13 10s.
Do. Mercantile	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai	£23
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£82,500,000
Total Notes in Circulation	£99,250,000
4 per cent. Rupee paper	77
4½ do. do.	77
5½ do. do.	80
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	106
Bar Silver	48

The sum of £170,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival.—Europa.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 17TH JULY, 1-5 P.M.

Mail steamer Thibet, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—17TH JULY.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather showry, wind S. W., thermometer 80, barometer 29·82. Fall of rain 1 inch 15 cents.

CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather squally, wind S. W. 4 to 7, thermometer 79, barometer 29·90. Fall of rain 70 cents.

MANGALORE, 10-20 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind N. W., S. W., N. W., thermometer max. 78, min. 75. Fall of rain 60 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W. strong, thermometer 94, barometer 29·83.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. in gusts, thermometer 85, Fall of 87 cents.

THE paragraph in yesterday's *Times of India* regarding the polo match is not correct. Though leave was refused to Dr. Anderson in the first instance, he has since obtained it, and he and the rest of the team of the 3rd Hussars have already arrived in Bombay. The arrangements for the matches are as follows:—The 16th Lancers will play Bombay on the 18th instant; on the 19th the 3rd Hussars will play the 16th Lancers; and on the 21st the 3rd Hussars will play the 16th Lancers.

A SHOCKING accident took place on the G. I. P. Railway on Saturday last about a mile from the Tanna station: A labourer in the Company's employment, named Tookaram Yessoo, was walking along the rails of the line to his work when a train approached from behind, and although the alarm whistle was sounded loudly twice, he never even looked round but was run over by the train and literally cut to pieces, both legs being cut off and his head severed from his body. His remains were scattered all over the line. The body was taken into Tanna to the Civil Surgeon for inquest. The unfortunate man leaves a widow.

WE understand that the Captain of the S. S. State of Alabama is arranging for an exhaustive survey of the ship with a view to discover the cause of her second visit to Bombay. The passengers, we believe, are desirous of proceeding to China in the next mail, but the Captain is hopeful of clearing up the mystery in a few days and making another and a final departure from Bombay.

THE wonderful *Guzerat Mitra* publishes the following glowing panegyric upon the District Judge of Surat:—"Given a man who can write a beautiful letter, who can write beautiful English, who can write a beautiful article in English, who can defend the rights of the Indian people with moderation, who can censure the follies of his countrymen with patience and with good nature, whose knowledge of books is mellow and sweet, who can read English aloud as Demosthenes read Greek, who is beautiful in face, whose hands are always dry and white and beautiful, whose teeth are white and clean, who respects old age and long experience, who is seldom smart, who has a peculiar love of truth, who honours an Englishman as well as a native, who admires the school-boys and reads their school-books, and teaches them without money, who in justice and fairness is equal to, for he cannot surpass Mr. Herbert M. Birdwood." If ever Mr. Birdwood's friends should require an epitaph for him might we recommend them to bear in mind the *Guzerat Mitra*'s appreciative eloquence?

ON Wednesday last the Brahmans of Bombay performed the *havan* ceremony—that is, a supplication to the gods for rain. Sacrifices were made, there was much singing and rattling of drums, and "Hear us, O Baal!" was the burden of the cry. Since the ceremony was performed rain has fallen in abundance, and despite the fact that this happens to be the monsoon season, when rain is by no means uncommon, the Brahmans will be credited with the possession of peculiar influence with the gods. Seeing that the Brahmans have been so singularly successful, we beg to suggest that their performance of the *havan* ceremony in the middle of the hot season, when we are all panting for breath and coolness, would be a charitable as well as a sensible act. If their cries bring forth fruitful clouds when the heavens are like redhot brass, we shall give them all the credit that is their due; but we confess that we do not think so much of the efficacy of the *havan* ceremony when it is performed at this period of the year when it would be madness to go about with a silk hat and no umbrella. In fact, we think that, without having the honour of being either Brahmans or fakeers, we ourselves could perform a few tolerably successful *havan* ceremonies during the monsoon. No—if the Brahmans are to be of any real use at all in employing their influence with the gods who have charge of the various weather departments, let them cry for rain in the hot season, and for fair weather when we have been deluged for a fortnight. At present, they are only playing with their talents.

REGARDING the advices received from Manchester by Reuter's telegram, that "short time" is becoming prevalent, and from private sources as well that some of the manufactures are reducing their production as much as one-third, a Calcutta paper remarks that it is safe to assume that the position of exchange has had its influence in the matter, but the Manchester trade is too complicated for the venture of an opinion upon the precise causes of this step.

THE charge of defamation brought by Mr. William Moylan, Government Inspector of Boilers, against the Parsee Chairman of the Fort Press Company was further heard yesterday before the Senior Magistrate of Police. The enquiry, however, has not advanced; for no fresh witness was called, and a whole day was taken up in the cross-examination and re-examination of the company's native engineer, who gave his evidence in chief at the hearing on the 5th instant. At the starting of the cross-examination, the counsel for the defendant sought to show that the witness had been dismissed the service of the company for drunkenness and other offences. He repelled the "soft impeachment" by saying that he left the company's employ because the directors proposed to reduce his salary; that he had expected to get a certificate from the directors; but that he did not find time to go to the company's office to get it. Two letters written by the witness to the secretary of the company were put in apparently with the view to contradict his oral testimony and to show that he had, in the interest of the company, urged the secretary and the defendant to effect a *bundobust* (arrangement) with Mr. Moylan. To that somewhat peculiar expression the witness, in re-examination, gave a different interpretation from that which the defence might be presumed to attach to it. By an arrangement with Mr. Moylan, he meant that, if the secretary or the defendant could get an order from him to open out half the engines and boilers for inspection at a time, they could go on working with the other half and the work of the Press would not be altogether stopped during the time the examination lasted. The witness stated positively that all the orders given by Mr. Moylan were carried out, and that he did not subsequently dispense with or alter any of the directions he first gave. The hearing of the case will probably be concluded to-day.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

LATEST advices state that the monsoon continues to hold off at the Neilgherries in an extraordinary manner. There really has been no rain to speak of for the last three months.

THE Poona Hunt Races were postponed on Saturday on account of the weather. They were to have been run yesterday, but the weather looked very threatening on Sunday and, as announced in our special telegram, they have been again postponed till Thursday.

FROM the crop and weather report of the N.-W. Provinces for the week ending 15th July, we learn that the rain has commenced to fall in several parts of the provinces and the weather is reported to be cloudy, indicating a further fall. Prospects are said to be good.

THE Ceylon Government already allows some months to Civil Service to make remittances at par and at 1s 10½d., and is about to take into consideration the cost of extending the privilege to all members of the Public Service. For this purpose a few questions have been sent to each member to know what proportion of salary, not exceeding one third, the member may wish to remit through the Crown Agents to his family in England. After collecting the needful data in the replies to this and other questions, the Government will decide what to do in the matter.

A SUIT for damages has been filed in the Deputy Commissioner's Court, Lucknow, against the Agent of the Bank of Bengal. The amount of damages claimed is fixed at Rs. 30,000. The plaintiffs are cloth-merchants in the Sudr Bazaar. They allege they have been ruined, their goods and property sacrificed, shop and business closed, and great hardship and damage maliciously and ruthlessly inflicted on them, owing to the reckless and illegal seizure and attachment by the Civil Court of their shop, goods, effects, books, accounts, monies and other properties; on appeal, the Commissioner held that not only was the order of attachment wrong in law and in fact, but that the Civil Judge acted without jurisdiction.

THE following arrangements of the seats on the bench of the High Court, Calcutta, are given by the Calcutta *Statesman*:—"We understand that Mr. McDonell will not continue to officiate as a judge of the High Court after Mr. Phear's return to the bench. Mr. Phear takes his seat again on the 19th instant, and vacates finally, early in August. Mr. Glover is absent ill. Mr. Jackson is on privilege leave. Nothing has yet been heard of Mr. Phear's successor, and when he will be in India, is of course quite uncertain. Therefore, until the beginning of the Doorga Poojah holidays, and possibly even for some time after them, the Court will be working with only nine judges, including the Chief Justice."

COMPARING the results for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered in the week ending 17th June in the Punjab were 5,944 against 5,572 in the previous week. Eleven deaths were registered under the head of cholera, *viz.*, 1 in Lahore suburbs, 1 in the town of Ram Dass in the Amritsar district, 1 in the village of Basti Panah Ally in the Dera Ghazi Khan district, and 1 in the town of Jhelum. In the Rohtak district 4 cholera deaths were registered,—1 in the village of Lohari (previously infected), 2 in Salanah, and 1 in that of Gharri Patadah in the Police Station of Jhajjar. In the Shahpur district 3 deaths from this disease were registered,—2 in the town of Khushab and 1 in that of Shahpur. From small-pox 350 deaths were registered against 336 in the previous week. The disease continues to prevail epidemically in the city of Amritsar. It is also prevalent in the town of Umballa, in which 9 deaths were registered. In some of the large towns the death-rate is excessive: that of Umballa was 63, Farakhnagar 59, Karnal 58, Sadhaura 56, and Delhi 51 per mille. In the 45 large municipal towns from which returns have been received 814 deaths were registered, giving a death-rate of 34 per mille of population: 415 male and 399 female deaths were registered; 661 births (giving a birth-rate of 27 per mille) were registered. There were 347 male and 314 female births.

COLONEL GREATHED, head of the Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces, being obliged to take leave on account of failure of health, the Lieutenant-Governor notices in the *Government Gazette* his services in the following terms:—"During the eight years that he has been at the head of the Irrigation Department, works of great magnitude and importance have been carried out, by which Colonel Greathed's name will always be honourably remembered, and other great works are still in progress. The canals of the North-Western Provinces now confer upon the country a priceless benefit, for they give to many millions of people protection against the famines and scarcities to which they were formerly exposed, and they increase immensely the public wealth. Until lately, however, the return from these great works have not been sufficient to render them directly remunerative to the State; but the financial position of the canals has now so much improved that they have not only ceased to be a burden on the Government, but they promise to become an important and profitable source of revenue. The rapid strides towards this result made under Colonel Greathed's administration reflect the highest credit on his ability and energy. Colonel Greathed has long been known as a distinguished soldier, and he has been not less distinguished and successful as the head of a great and important department of the civil administration. The Lieutenant-Governor sincerely regrets the loss of his valuable services, and trusts that a long and honourable career, with restored health, is still before him."

THE *Golós*, in an article on the position of Russia with regard to the Eastern Question, protests against the suspicions which have been expressed on the subject in the press of Western Europe. "Russia," it says, "has no wish for any acquisitions on the Balkan peninsula, and can have none; for there are no acquisitions there which could be useful to her. The only possible and desirable advantage would be a modification of the relations of Russia with Turkey; this would not be opposed to European interests, and it would even only be of indirect value to Russia herself. Some time must elapse before the Russian war fleet can profit by the grant to all vessels, without exception, of a free passage through the Dardanelles, so as to establish a communication between the Black Sea and the ocean; for our fleet has yet to be created, which it will take many years to do. . . . We have only one interest on the Balkan peninsula—the liberation of the Christian subjects of Turkey from the Mahomedan yoke, the admission of the oppressed rayahs to the same privileges as the citizens of other European States, and national and communal independence for our kinsmen and co-religionists in Turkey from the Asiatic hordes which have settled in their country. This interest is in conformity with the demands of European civilization and does not depend on any diplomatic combinations. . . . All the diplomatic agreements between Russia and the other States on the Eastern Question could have no other meaning than that Europe wishes to put an end to the conflict on the Balkan peninsula in such a manner that the Turkish Empire may fall to pieces without a violent catastrophe that might disturb the internal peace of Austro-Hungary and other European countries. But it should not be forgotten that not even the most unexpected and violent internal catastrophe in Turkey can affect the conditions of political existence in Russia. For us, if we only pursued selfish objects, nothing could be more advantageous than a policy of non-intervention. . . . In the Eastern Question we are unassailable; if too much is demanded from us, we can hold aloof from any further action, only leaving Servia and Montenegro free to do as they please, and quietly awaiting any attack that may be made upon us. If there is any doubt as to our power of attacking Europe, there can be none as to our capability of defending ourselves, even against a European coalition—which, however, is as much a chimera as the regeneration of the Turkish Empire."

SPORTING.

IN answer to "Julius Cæsar," "Last Chance," "Won Again," "St. Leger," and numerous other enquirers we beg to state that we cannot say whether the Umballa St. Leger Sweep is going on or not. We recommend our correspondents to apply to the Hono-rary Secretary. No advertisement appears in these columns.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were twenty European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

A REPUTED THIEF.—Mabrook Salim, a noted character for house-breaking, &c., was yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of theft of two cotton sheets, the property of Mahaboo Feroze.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Joseph Lighbourn, a seaman of the British ship Cryselite, was yesterday sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman, and also for absenting himself from that vessel without leave.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 299 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction up to yesterday. Of these 72 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 192 by the Magistrates of Police, 1 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 30 by Military Courts-Martial, and 4 by Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 239 were natives and the remaining 60 Europeans.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 391 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail up to yesterday. On the criminal side there were 327 prisoners, including 18 women, of whom 35 were non-labour prisoners and 274 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 64 prisoners, including 4 women. Of these latter 11 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 53 from the Small Causes Court.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A hamal in the service of Mr. William Taylor, of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Fort, named Narayen Mukoon, was yesterday sentenced to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for stealing a bottle of brandy, the property of Messrs. Treacher & Co.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—A Parsee shurbut shopkeeper on the Erskine Road, named Heeran Goostad, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Raymond, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with illicitly selling spirituous liquors without a license from the Commissioner of Police. Upon the evidence adduced he was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 15.

AHMEDABAD.—We learn from a correspondent at Ahmedabad that rain fell there on Friday last and the following day. The ryots are as busy as they can be with their country ploughs; bajree and other kinds of grain have been sown. The English ploughs that Mr. Borrodaile succeeded in introducing into the province are not used now. Some country-bred horses have been brought to Ahmedabad from Kattywar, but the dealers find some difficulty in getting purchasers for them. There is no demand for horse flesh.

FALSE CHARGE.—With reference to a charge of cheating reported on the 6th instant, as having been made by Mr. Brewin, Inspector of Police, against Mr. Muraglia, the following letter of apology has been sent:—

Bombay, 15th July.

SIR,—With reference to the information that I have laid against you in the Police Court for cheating, I have to acknowledge that after the explanation given me by you, I am satisfied now that I had not the slightest ground for making any such charge against you. I regret extremely that I was ill advised to do so.

You are at liberty to publish this in the newspapers, and I shall be glad if it removes any bad impression against you that the charge laid was calculated to produce.

H. BREWIN.

To F. Muraglia, Esq.,
Messrs. Muraglia, DeSouza & Co.

CHOLERA AT PANCHGUNNY.—The Magistrate of Sattara duly reported to Government the late outbreak of cholera at Panchgunny, and on his letters passed the following resolution:—"It is with much regret that Government have heard of this unfortunate outbreak of cholera at Panchgunny, and of the loss of life resulting therefrom. The opinion of the Medical Officer as to the causes will be awaited, but in the meantime His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to endorse the commendations of the Collector on the excellent service rendered by Messrs. A. Wingate and C. H. Jopp, who so promptly proceeded to Panchgunny, and both by precept and example did much to allay the panic of, and restore confidence to, the inhabitants of the station. The necessary steps will be taken by the local authorities to put the Plover's well into proper repair. The further report of the Collector regarding the tardiness of Mr. Webb in reporting progress and the conduct of the Patel and Kulkarni will be awaited."

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The *Delhi Gazette* tells us that it has learnt on excellent authority that at the end of last year two girls were sent from the school on board a troopship, without a stitch of clothing save the one suit which each was wearing, and thus in a few days they were at sea starving with cold. The excuse alleged is that no notice was given to the school authorities, and that (although there was time for them to telegraph to the Commandant at Deolali and write to the Assistant Quarter-master General for orders) there was no time to prepare outfits. We cannot understand the impossibility of procuring outfits in Bombay in that time, *according to the rules of the school*. Surely too the children in the school must have a certain stock of wearing apparel in use; and why this was not sent with these poor children; when the matron took them on board, we are at a loss to understand.

THE POONA HUNT RACES.—The Hunt Races, which were announced to come off on Saturday last, were postponed on account of the heavy rain which fell on Friday night and up to a late hour on Saturday morning. Weather permitting, they will be run off this afternoon (Monday). The following entries have been received for the Polo Pony Race:—

Captain Spring's.....b c b p Marco Polo.
Mr. Couran's.....c c b p Lottery.
Captian Hogg's.....g b p Balak.
Mr. Shortland's.....c b p Speculation.
Mr. Anderson's.....b c b p Toby.
Mr. Oldfield's.....g c b p Salim.
Mr. Holland's.....c b p Sugar Stick.
Major Hogg's.....c b p Bandicot.

In addition to the above there is the Tally Ho Stakes for all horses with 7 starters, the Pony Race with 5 starters, and the Poona Hunt Stakes with 11 starters; so all we want is fine weather to enable spectators to enjoy a good afternoon sport and to get through the programme before dark, which is a matter of great necessity in cross-country races.—*Deccan Herald*, July 17.

ARREST.—We regret to hear that Mr. Carey, of the Government Telegraph Department, was arrested on Tuesday afternoon on a warrant charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of a certain sum of money entrusted to him. Mr. Carey will be tried to-morrow in the City Magistrate's Court.—*Sind News*.

THE KHOJA CASE AT KURRACHEE.—The District Court of Kurrachee was crowded to suffocation on Monday last, on which day the presiding Judge, Major Grant, delivered judgment in the Khoja case. The five prisoners were convicted and sentenced as follows:—Goolmalee, 7 years penal servitude; Busrio, 5 years hard labour, and to pay a fine of five thousand rupees, in default of which to undergo a further term of two years. The three remaining prisoners, Peroo, Jaffer, and Ibboo, were sentenced to two years' each, of rigorous imprisonment. The greatest excitement prevailed after the sentences were passed, and it was with great difficulty that the crowd had to be dispersed. A bevy of European and native constables, with the Marshal of the Jail, escorted the prisoners to jail, followed by an immense crowd of Khojas. No disturbance however took place.—*Id.*

OPENING OF THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

THE Bombay public had the pleasure last evening of witnessing the first game of Football played under the auspices of the new Gymkhana Club. The weather was not propitious owing to the strong wind prevailing, but a considerable number of players put in an appearance, and sides having been chosen by Tennent and Hardcastle, play was commenced, and the struggle for victory raged fast and furious for upwards of an hour. The sides being very equally matched no decided advantage was gained by either, and when time was called the game had resulted in a "touch down" for both sides. The play of Tennent, Jefferson and Hardcastle was noticeable for its energy, and we must congratulate the new club on its first game of Football. The players were doubtless inspirited by the presence of the many ladies who assembled to witness their feats of prowess, and the next gathering will, we hope, produce many players who were noticeable by their absence from the first.

THE DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT OLD JAIL ROAD.

THE adjourned inquest was held at Byculla yesterday by Dr. T. Blaney, the Coroner of Bombay, into the circumstances connected with the deaths of Baboobae, woman, Husnee, woman, Khajbux Soobratee and Bhondoo Jeehun.

Mr. Tobin (of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin,) appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Rahimtoola Abmed the owner of the chawl that was crushed by the fall of godown No. 16, situated on Jail Road (south) and Mr. Craigie (of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen,) appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the muccadum of Messrs. Wallace and Co.

Hajee Widenah Hajee Ebrahim, was re-called and re-sworn and further examined—There were 7,300 bags of linseed altogether sent to the godown, and the godown contained that quantity on the day that it fell. I cannot state the exact weight of that linseed, but it was about 11,000 cwts. About 3,000 bags of linseed were opened in the godown for the purpose of being cleaned. I ascertained this from 3,000 bags having been returned to the merchants. The linseed was first sent to the godown on the 5th instant, and the whole of the bags were put in the godown by the 13th instant. As the bags were brought in from the first day, some of them were open and so also on the following days. The loose linseed was allowed to run on the floor and between the bags, and when more bags were brought they were placed on the bags and loose linseed below. There was no regular order of the storage observed. In some parts of the bags of the linseed were resting on the floor of the godown, and in other parts there was loose linseed. Bags of linseed touching the eastern wall of the godown were piled up about 20 in each pile. The same arrangement was carried out against the southern wall of the godown. In the centre of the godown the bags were piled a little higher than they were at the walls. The piles consisted of about 23 or 24 bags. The bags of linseed were also in contact with the central wall. I employed one Puddoo Ludha to empty the carts and stack the linseed in the godown and he was responsible for the proper storage. He had been attending to the storage all the time it was going on. I had no suspicion that the walls of this godown were too weak for the storage of the linseed that I sent there. I have seen this godown stored with wheat and linseed on former occasion. It was then rented by Messrs. Knoop and Co. That was about six months ago, and I saw the bags piled higher than they were on the 13th instant. No survey of this building was made that I know of before I sent the linseed to be stored there. No professional man was called in to look at the building at any time while the storage of linseed was going on.

To the jury—I was in the habit of going every evening to see how the space was being filled, and how much room there was for more linseed.

Wurria Sallay Mahomed was re-called and re-sworn and further examined—I wish now to say that no loose linseed was brought to the godown. It was all brought in bags but some of the bags were opened in the godown. About 3,000 bags in all were opened and the linseed was allowed to run out on other bags of linseed, but whether any of it, or how much went on the floor, I am unable to say. I was not responsible for the storage of the linseed. I do not know who was responsible. Puddoo was employed there every day; it was his duty to see the bags stacked.

Mr. Kienzi Walton on oath deposed—I am Executive Engineer to the Municipality, at present employed on special duty connected with the extension of the drainage and water works. I visited godown No. 16 in Jail Road (south) on the 14th and 15th instant. On the latter occasion I went to make an investigation into the cause of its fall. I then carefully examined the premises, and this examination, as well as from what I heard there and the evidence that I have heard here, I am of opinion that the mass of linseed, both loose and in bags, the weight of which coming in contact with the eastern wall, was more than it was able to bear and forced it out, causing the house to fall. This conclusion is based upon the evidence which I have heard here to-day and not only upon the result of my own investigation. The eastern wall of the godown was not in my opinion on a sound principle. The roof was badly designed and unnecessarily heavy. There were no tie-beam trusses; the purlines were made to do the duty of beams carrying the whole weight of the roof; these ends were merely inserted into the walls on the ordinary rubble in weight sufficient to cause cracks and fissures in a wall such as that of this godown. The masonry was not bad as far as the size of the stones were concerned. The chunnam had either been neglected during the time the building was going on or was from the first of inferior quality. There were no through stones in the wall and a rubble wall such as this eastern wall 66 feet long 24 feet high at the eaves and 39 feet at the ridge of the goble should not be without through stones, at least at intervals of six feet horizontally and three feet vertically.

After some further evidence had been taken, Mr. Craigie proposed to produce evidence to show the manner in which linseed or grain of any other description was generally stored in storehouses in Bombay, which he thought would be somewhat more satisfactory before the jury gave their verdict.

The Coroner acceded to this request, remarking it was an important point which the jury should be made aware of, and consequently adjourned the inquest to Wednesday, the 26th instant at 2 P. M., to be held at his bungalow at Byculla, Otare Road.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity, Delicacy, Sanitive, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trl I will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the latest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious properties of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome, served in a superior manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London, & Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Sunday, July 16	0 10	0 18	0 19
Previously registered	19 87	23 95	20 25
Total up to date	19 97	24 13	20 44

HIGH COURT.—17TH JULY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

COWASJEE ARDASIR FURDOONJEE *vs.* JAMES DAPTY.

THE plaintiff appeared in person. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the defendant.

At the hearing of this case which was resumed yesterday, Gustadjee Cowasjee, the plaintiff's son, was cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, and said that he could not say whether his father carried on business as a wholesale or retail dealer. He considered that he was a wholesale dealer, because if a gentleman sent an order for 50 dozens of beer, his father would supply it. He went to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and made a statement to him of what he had seen—namely, Mr. Pearse and the bailiff, &c., forcibly entering the Meadow Street premises. He did not apply formally for either a summons or warrant. Mr. Dosabhoy said that he (the witness) had no authority, and that his father should apply. His father was now a pauper (*lachar*). It was not a fact that he and his father had been charged with assaulting a Parsee lady. The paper produced was not written by the witness. It is signed by him and is an apology on behalf of himself and his father for "unpleasant scenes" which had occurred between them and the lady in question and her family. He had not signed that apology on behalf of his father. He did not understand, when signing it, that he was signing it on behalf of his father.

The witness was then examined by the plaintiff at considerable length without giving any additional information.

Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy said that he remembered the 9th April 1874. On that day a certain Parsee brought him to a shop and got him to fix a hasp on a door. A police peon was then present, also Mr. Pearse and the Parsee who had called him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity—The plaintiff had engaged a shop from witness since the day on which he (the witness) had put on the hasp. A quantity of rubbish but no goods had been put in the shop. The plaintiff did not pay his rent regularly; the witness sued him in the Small Causes Court for 18 months' rent.

Re-examined by the plaintiff—You only hired part of my shop. You did not business in it.

By the Court—There was no European present when I put the hasp on the door.

The further hearing of this case was adjourned.

MR. WILLIAM MOYLAN'S CASE.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FORT PRESS COMPANY.

THE hearing of the charge of defamation brought by Mr. William Moylan, Government Inspector of Boilers and Prime Movers, against Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria, Chairman of the Fort Press Company, was resumed yesterday before the Senior Magistrate at the Fort Police Court. Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the defence. Mr. C. Tyabjee watched the case on behalf of certain shareholders of the Fort Press Company.

Jamsetjee Manekjee was called and cross-examined by Mr. Purcell—I was not dismissed in January last from the Fort Press for drunkenness and other offences. I left the employ of the Company, because my pay was reduced. I wrote a letter giving notice of my intention to leave. I had received a letter from the directors informing me that if I did not wish to serve them on Rs. 150 a month, my services would be dispensed with. (Produces the last mentioned letter.) It is dated 18th January 1876. I sent a reply to the letter on the 26th January, declining to serve them on Rs. 150. On the 27th, I received another letter from the directors, informing me that, in accordance with a resolution of the board, my services were dispensed with. When I went to get my pay, I was told that I would get a certificate at a general meeting of the directors. I had no time to go to the office for a certificate. Since leaving the Company's service, I was engaged in building my own house until lately. On the 4th inst., I received a witness summons from the prosecutor. A Parsee and a policeman came with a summons, and the Parsee told me that I was expected to come and give evidence in Mr. Moylan's case. I saw no one else connected with the case. I did not go to Mr. Lynch's office to give a statement. I have not seen Mr. Lynch's office, and do not know Mr. Lynch. I have had no communication with Mr. Moylan about this case. I had written to the secretary to the Fort Press about an arrangement to be made with Mr. Moylan, suggesting that if the whole of the Colaba boilers and engines were to be opened, the work would be stopped; but that, if either myself or the secretary should get Mr. Moylan's orders to open only half the engines and boilers, it would be better and advantageous to the Company. I had received a notice that Mr. Moylan was going to inspect the engines: it was a printed circular. On the day after receiving the notice, I went and spoke to the secretary. On any occasion before the inspection, I did not tell the secretary that the inspection would take a long time. I said to the secretary that, if the inspector comes and much work has to be done, much time would be required. I did not suggest to the secretary that any arrangement should be made with Mr. Moylan to induce him not to require us to do much work. The secretary told me to go round and speak among the directors. He said he would go round and inform the directors. The defendant and the secretary had come to me at Colaba, and I had a conversation with them. I swear I never went myself to defendant about this matter. The defendant did not refer me to Shamjeebhoy, another director. Shamjeebhoy himself had called me; and when I went to his house, I saw Soonderdass there. Soonderdass did not tell me to go and see him at his house the following morning. Shamjeebhoy asked me, "when Mr. Moylan comes for an inspection, what amount of work will there be that you said to the secretary, it would take so much time." I said if the engines and boilers were disconnected, it would not take much time, but that if any portions had got rusty and got broken in disconnecting, it would take some time to repair them. Shamjeebhoy said that, if such was the case, he would speak to the defendant to make such arrangements with Mr. Moylan that only half the machinery should be opened, as he (Shamjeebhoy) added defendant was acquainted with Mr. Moylan. I was satisfied, because I would not have much work to do, and because I thought defendant would arrange with Mr. Moylan and the work would not be stopped. I did not go and see Soonderdass and his clerk Bapoobhoy the next day. They did not tell me I was to go and open the engines and that Mr. Moylan had given notice of examination according to Government rules, and that I should go and do accordingly. I had received notice from Mr. Moylan to open all the boilers. I cannot say for certain—I do not remember if I went to see Soonderdass and Bapoobhoy the day after I saw Shamjeebhoy. This letter (produced) is in my handwriting, dated 13th September 1875. It runs thus:—"Mr. Moylan is to come to examine the boilers and engines; and in reference to that, I have already shown you that the work of inspection will be prolonged from a month and a quarter to a month and a half. After that, I have at your desire also been to Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee, Director, and on my showing him everything, he referred me to Mr. Shamjeebhoy, the Director, and on my telling him all facts, he referred me to Mr. Soonderdass, his brother. Soonderdass then told me to see him at 7 a.m. to-morrow, when he shall be able to show me what to do. In accordance with this, I went to Mr. Soonderdass the next day at 7 a.m., but he did not give a decisive answer and told me to call at 1 p.m., when Bapoobhoy, his clerk, will give me an answer. Accordingly I again went at 1 p.m. when Mr. Soonderdass and Bapoobhoy both were there, and Bapoobhoy told me that Mr. Moylan had given notice of examination according to Government rules; and that I should do accordingly. I then directly went to Colaba to work in accordance to the terms of Mr. Moylan's notice. I therefore inform you that I have opened out all except one boiler and one engine, which I have kept ready for work. Will you please inform me if I should open out for examination the last mentioned one boiler and one engine too?"

Mr. Purcell—I have examined him all through the letter, and he has contradicted himself.

Cross-examination continued—I did not know at all that, on the 15th or 16th September, 1875, Rs. 300 had been sent to Mr. Moylan and refused by him. Nobody spoke to me of it. The letter of the 13th September was written four or five days after Mr. Moylan came to the Colaba works privately. On the occasion of Mr. Moylan's first visit, I showed him half the machinery that had been opened; the other half was at work. I showed Mr. Moylan what I was doing. He asked me if I was doing what he had directed to be done in his letter. I told him I was doing the work agreeably with his directions. He asked me if I had heard anything about opening the whole or a portion of the machinery. I said I was going to open the whole. He said I would hear from some one of the Company's men that I was to open only a portion. I asked his advice about certain improvements. I asked him what should be done to make the cylinder piston tight which was slack. As a matter of favour Mr. Moylan told me how to do this improvement. He also advised me not to change the steam pipe, as it would be expensive. I did not ask his advice on any other point. He stayed there about half an hour and went away. I do not remember if he came again before this letter was written; I think he came afterwards. I cannot say how soon after. The second visit was about two days after the first. On the second occasion, he came in, looked at a cylinder, and said to me, "What you say is true, the piston is spotted." He gave me no benefit in the matter of the water heater and the pipe of the donkey engine. I was at this time engaged in repairing the water heater, and I asked his advice. I did not ask his advice about anything else; I don't remember. His stay on the second occasion was for about ten minutes. The next time Mr. Moylan came was for an inspection, the third day after the second visit. The inspection occupied about three or two hours and a half; but for half an hour he was engaged in conversation with the defendant. Mr. Moylan came about 3 P.M. He came again for an inspection and was there about three-quarters of an hour. That was about four or five days after the first inspection. I proceeded did not tell me to lift up the boilers, but to remove certain brick-work from the front of the boilers and behind the boilers. I did not then go to the secretary and the defendant and tell them that if the boilers were raised up and opened for inspection, it would take a long time and would not be ready for work again before the close of the season. I remember having had a conversation with the defendant and the secretary, during the time that the inspection was going on, that there would be a great deal of trouble if the boilers were taken out and thoroughly examined by prosecutor. I remember saying to them that, if the boilers and the brick-work were removed, there would be a deal of trouble. I said this before the inspection commenced. I remember having said this, but cannot say whether it was before or after the inspection, by which I mean the third visit. I also said, if the boilers were removed, they would not be ready for the work before the close of the season. As a matter of fact, a portion of the brick-work was removed. All the brick-work which prosecutor had directed to be removed was removed. I swear that it was. The brick-work so removed was three feet in depth and eighteen inches in width. This quantity was removed from the front of each boiler, and about the same quantity was removed from the back of each boiler. Prosecutor came only twice for an inspection at Colaba. I opened three boilers

...Brahmin's
...I was examined
...day or two after the dis-
...not asked about it then. I can't
...day it was after the Durbaree men came
...saw Meeroba at the Brahmin's house; it might
have been the second day or the third day. I took the
guard there because a sepoy told me there was an
approach to the Deli in that direction. I do not know
that there was an attempt made by the Durbaree
men to scale the walls of the Deli. We stopped the
supplies of flour, &c., being taken into the Deli.
Ali Mahomed stopped them, and I knew of it. We
allowed people to go from the Deli into the village. I
don't know whether any of them carried supplies inside.
The cattle were prevented going out of the Deli.
This was either the second day or the third after the
troops arrived; I think it was the second day. It
was not commenced on the day of the Durbaree men's
arrivals. It was done under the orders of Pestonjee,
who acted according to instructions from the Sircar,
sent by Captain Hunter. I remembered that Jhalam
Singh said he would not disperse his men and submit
as long as he lived. When I was examined before Captain
Hunter in January, I did not say anything about it,
because I was not asked. I do not know that the
Thakore is very anxious that Jhalam Singh should be
convicted. I do not wish particularly to see him con-
victed. I do not remember who was present when I
spoke to Jhalam Singh and Meeroba. When Meeroba
came to the tower, and said he would go to Palitana
and do what the Durbar said, Ali Jamadar, and two
others were with me. I do not know whether before
that, Pestonjee or Ali Mahomed had had any com-
munications with the Girassias. The Girassias' men
came to the Chora once or twice to see Ali Mahomed.
I do not know what passed between them. That was
before I went to see Meeroba. Meeroba was alone
when he came to the tower. It was proposed before
we left Timba that we should go to Sankekra, and that
was agreed to. I suspected something when Meeroba
refused to come to the utara, but said he would stay
in the Deli, at Sankakra. If I had prevented his going
there would have been a fight, so I could not stop him.
Sankakra is about eight miles from Palitana. I was
asked by one of the Girassias of Sankakra to stay until
the next morning. We were getting ready to go on to
Palitana when the news came of the disturbance at
Timba. Meeroba did not get ready. I did not say
before Captain Hunter in January that Meeroba got
ready to go on. When I returned to Timba, the Dur-
baree men were firing from the Chora at the Deli.
do not know whether they were firing from any
other part of the village. I heard the next day that a
man had been shot in the Deli. The gates of the Deli
were of solid wood. There were a number of bullet-
holes in them. They are now destroyed. A koli was
wounded on the hand, but I don't know by whom. The
koli was arrested, and has died since in the Thakore's
jail. I do not know that a child of Jhalam Singh's
died a day or two days before the Durbaree men arrived.
I remember a case being brought last year against
the Timba Girassias for taking away grain from the
grainyard, which was dismissed as being a false charge.
The case was brought by the attachment officer of the
Bombay Government. The whole of the Deli at
Timba has been pulled down both the wall and the
houses and buildings inside; and the fulwaddy
has also been destroyed. When I searched
the houses of the Girassias, some persons
were with me; I do not remember who. I had a list
made of the arms, and the things found in the houses,
of which the document I put in was a copy. Sadak
Jamadar was one of the men with me. We did not
have a *panch*. My men carried the things away.
There is a law in Kattywar to prevent men having
arms in their own houses. The Timba Bhayads have
always had arms.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne—The Timba Bhayads
did not hold their arms by permission of the Thakore.
The Deli was surrounded by a high wall and had towers
from which it would be difficult to expel armed men.
The Deli was pulled down because it was dangerous,
and if the Girassias got into it again, it would be
difficult to dislodge them. The hedge of the fulwaddy
was just like a fortification, and it was destroyed for
the same reasons. At Sankakra, I suspected that the
Girassias there were ready with arms. The Deli gate
at Timba while I was there previous to going to
Sankakra was open. Besides the arms, I found in the
houses in the Deli various other property. When the
supplies were stopped from being taken into the Deli,
Meeroba sent for me and I asked why it was done. The
list I have put in does not refer to the other things,
except the arms. I found provisions inside the Deli.
There was sufficient corn to supply 50 men for two
months. There was a well in the Deli. There was
nothing else but corn stored inside. We stopped the
supplies going into the Deli so that the Girassias might
become disgusted and submit.

The Court here adjourned till to-morrow.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 13th July 1876.

1. Read Government Resolution, dated 5th July, stating in reply to an enquiry made by the Trustees as to whether there is any objection to their granting a long lease of the whole of the Wellington Reclamation so that a first class hotel may be built on the land; that the views of Government will be communicated so soon as it is decided whether the new Sailors' Home shall be used as a hospital.

RESOLUTION—To be recorded.

2. Read memo. from Government, dated 29th June, with reference to the Trustees request that 1,257 square yards of land be taken up under the Act for the acquisition of land for public purposes, in order to afford access to Sewree Bander, enquiring whether the Trustees are prepared to pay the value as estimated by the Collector.

The Land Committee recommend that, as the land referred to is absolutely necessary for the business of the Sewree Bunder, the expenditure be sanctioned.

RESOLUTION—Government should be informed that the Trustees are prepared to pay for the land when taken up.

3. Submitted the new pilotage rules as approved of by the Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

RESOLUTION—The rules are approved of subject to the amendments written on the copy sent herewith.

4. Submitted memo. by Government, dated 21st April, forwarding report by Mr. Naylor, C.S., on the amendments to the Port Trust Act, suggested by the Trustees, in order that the Trustees may make any remarks thereon they may desire to offer.

Submitted report by Special Committee of Trustees, dated 6th July, which has been circulated to the Trustees.

Proposed by Mr. Kittredge that the power proposed to be given by the amended Draft Act to invest surplus revenue in Government paper be struck out.

This motion having been put to the meeting was lost.

It was then proposed that the Report of the Special Committee be approved of, and that the amendments to the Act as altered by the Committee, be forwarded to Government.

RESOLUTION.—Agreed to.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator, dated 13th July, forwarding copy of Government Resolution, intimating that as sometime will elapse before the Dagmar can be ready, the Master Attendant should, in the event of any circumstance arising in which the intervention of Government seems called for with regard to the relief of distressed merchant ships, arrange to use the Dromedary, if the Port Trustees can spare her, and stating further that the terms on which the Dromedary may be used should be reported, when the Government of India will be informed.

RESOLUTION.—The Dromedary may be offered to Government for two months or longer if Government desire it, on the same terms as last year—namely, Rs. 1,000 a month, Government supplying crew, coal, lascars and all stores.

The following were amongst papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 974, dated 6th July, approving of the re-appropriation of expenditure submitted by the Trustees for 1875-76.

Memo. from Chief Engineer, dated 7th July, forwarding tidal observations for June 1876 for transmission to the Secretary of State through the Bombay Government.

Pilotage Statement week to 11th July.

6 Vessels piloted into harbour.
9 Do. do. out of do.
3 Do. transported.
2 Do. attended to.

FURTHER OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1875.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Legislative, No. 25.

India Office, London, 31st May 1876.

Para. 1. I have considered in Council your Public Letter of the 17th of March, No. 9 of 1876.

2. In that Letter, your predecessor in Council explains the circumstances under which the Tariff Act of the 5th of August 1875 was passed, and the reasons which inclined him to consider that it lay within the category of "urgent" measures, of which the Government of India were not instructed to give any previous notice to Her Majesty's Government. He concludes by making some observations upon the manner in which he conceives that the relations of the Indian to the Home Government are affected by the Legislative Despatch of 31st March 1874; and by suggesting some modifications of an important character in the instructions which it conveys.

3. Upon the transactions of last August I have already commented, and I should be giving to that expression of opinion more emphasis than would be suitable to the circumstances of the case, if I were to reiterate it now. I will only say that it is not desirable that the peculiar conditions under which the Tariff Act was passed should be drawn into a precedent for future legislation of this kind; and that the interpretation which your predecessor in Council has put upon the rule with regard to urgency in the Despatch of March 31st, 1874, is one to which he seems to have been led by collateral considerations, but is not that which the language of the Despatch can be held to support. But no good purpose would be served by any further observation upon this misunderstanding.

4. It is necessary to consider more in detail paras. 14 to 19 of the Letter under reply which raise the general question of the relations between Her Majesty's Government and the Governor General in Council, especially in respect to financial legislation.

5. In those paragraphs the Government of India remonstrate against the application of the rules laid down by the Despatch of 31st March 1874 to financial legislation. They state that in 1859 Lord Stanley gave permission to the Government of India to settle the administration of the Customs revenue without reference to the Government of England; that since that time the Secretary of State had never been officially consulted previously to the introduction of financial measures; and that the interference of Her Majesty's Government in regard to questions of Customs revenue had been in the main confined to the disallowance by Sir Charles Wood of a proposal to increase export duties, to three Despatches of the Duke of Argyll, urging the removal of the export duty upon rice, and to one Despatch also of the Duke of Argyll, pronouncing the sugar transit duty to be indefensible, except under circumstances of grave financial exigency. From these your Excellency's predecessor draws the inference that measures affecting the Customs Tariff have been hitherto left entirely to the responsibility of the Government of India; and urges that they should be exempt from the rule that legislative proposals, as soon as they are resolved upon by the Government of India, should be referred to the Secretary of State in Council before they are introduced into the Legislative Council.

6. In considering the suggestion which is thus offered, I do not think it is necessary to examine in any detail the precedents to which reference has been made. The period over which they extend is too brief to invest with authority any practice which would not, without such sanction, equally recommend itself on reasons of mere expediency. Moreover, during the greater part of that period, Indian finance was in a condition of much embarrassment, and it was not possible in the selection of a tax to pay much regard to any other consideration than the immediate productiveness of the tax selected.

7. It is also essential to remember that, during a considerable portion at least of this time, extensive financial changes were made only at one particular period of the year, and that their introduction was preceded by full demi-official communication between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. No inference, therefore, as to the independence of the Government of India in respect to this class of questions can be drawn from the absence of official communications. I do not mean by these observations to imply that a private intimation would fully compensate for the want of official notice. To the Secretary of State, this mode of communication would be of equal, or nearly equal, value; but it would be unsatisfactory to the world at large, and would fail to convey similar information to the Council of India, to whom Parliament has specially committed the guardianship of the financial interests of India.

8. I am, however, unable to understand how Lord Stanley's Despatch of 7th April 1859, giving instructions for the legislation to be passed in that particular year, should have presented itself to the mind of your predecessor in Council as an authority for the independent action in future years, or the invariable initiative of the Government of India, in matters of finance and customs.

The following are the four paragraphs which refer to to import duties:—

"21. The expediency of this measure is pressed in Fourthly. The augmentation of Import Duties. your Letter of the 23rd February 1857, No. 5, 'strongly and unanimously,' on the consideration of the Home Authorities by your Lordship and the Members of your Council; and, while the question of obtaining an accession by this and other means has incalculably increased in importance since the date of your Despatch, it cannot be disputed that the rates of import duty levied in India are, on the whole, extremely moderate; the aggregate value of all the imports into the three Presidencies being a little beyond 15 crore of rupees or 15 millions sterling, and the amount levied as import duty about 70 lacs, or 700,000*l.* sterling.

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"23. In his Minute of the 26th January 1857, Mr. J. P. Grant proposed certain moderate increases in the rates of import duty, under which, as he believed, 'no perceptible check would be given to consumption.' Since the date of that Minute, the object of obtaining a larger immediate revenue, either from existing sources, or from the development of new ones, has become a matter of extreme urgency, and Her Majesty's Government, having fully considered the whole question, as far as the materials at their disposal enable them to do so, have, in accordance with the views herein before indicated, resolved to give their sanction and approval to a tariff of import duties constructed on the general principle of levying on all articles, wholly or partially unmanufactured, a duty of 7½ per cent on all manufactured articles, whatever their origin, which are habitually consumed by the general mass of the community; a duty of 10 per cent; and on such articles as are used only as luxuries by the richer classes, whether European or Native, a rate of duty amounting or equivalent to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

"24. Her Majesty's Government accordingly authorize your Lordship in Council to prepare, and to carry into effect after such communication with the authorities of the Presidencies as you may see fit, and, of course, with the concurrence of the Legislative Council, a scheme for the revision of the Customs administration, based on the views already indicated in this Despatch.

"25. As, however, it may be desirable that I should point out to you with greater distinctness the sentiments which Her Majesty's Government entertain in regard to the augmentation of import duties, in accordance with those principles, I add a sketch of the rates to which, if it should meet your Lordship's approval, they will be prepared to give their formal sanction."

A list follows showing in detail, item by item, the rates of duty which Her Majesty's Government proposed for upwards of five-and-twenty articles.

It was not till Lord Stanley had thus explained with great minuteness the charges in the tariff proposed by Her Majesty's Government, that, requesting that the policy so indicated might be taken into immediate consideration, he gave the permission to settle the future administration of the Customs revenue, so far as it lay within the competence of the Government of India, which is quoted in the letter under reply. Your predecessor in Council appears to have inferred from the use of the word "future" that Lord Stanley in this sentence conveyed to the Government of India for an indefinite number of years to come an independence in respect to fiscal legislation which they had not previously possessed. The previous language of the Despatch gives no support to this conclusion: and such an interpretation of the single word upon which it rests appears to me to be strained. It is not able to perceive that the measures followed on this occasion constituted a precedent for the practice of altering the tariff without previous intimation to the Secretary of State of an intention to do so. Lord Canning sent home a report of the changes he intended to propose on the 5th of February, but he did not pass them into law till the 14th of March. No disapproval of the course taken was expressed, because the changes made "coincided so nearly" with those which the Secretary of State was at the same time officially recommending from home.

I cannot admit that this Despatch supports the opinion of your predecessor in Council that, "measures affecting the Customs tariff have hitherto been left entirely to the responsibility of the Government of India."

9. It is more important to consider the future course suggested by your predecessor in Council. He is of opinion that financial measures should be excepted from the rule applicable to other measures, and that the intention to propose them should not be reported to the Secretary of State until after they have passed into law.

10. I am unable to discern in the arguments advanced in the Letter under reply any ground for believing that advantage would be gained by abstaining from making this communication to the Secretary of State. On the other hand, it would, in the case of measures to which Her Majesty's Government may object, some material inconvenience.

11. It is undoubtedly in the power of Her Majesty's Government to give effect to their views in respect to any objectionable financial measure, by recommending its disallowance. But this can only be done some time after it has been promulgated and has taken effect as law. By this plan the greatest publicity and the strongest emphasis are given to the divergence of opinion between the Home and the Indian Governments. It appears to me that, for the purpose of sustaining the dignity and position of the Governor General, it is far better that the views of Her Majesty's Government should be communicated in the way of discussion to the Indian Government, before the latter has publicly pledged itself, than that Her Majesty's Government should be forced to convey them in the form of open condemnation, which is implied by the act of disallowance.

12. The inconvenience of postponing communication until the moment when disagreement can no longer be concealed, extends to all important legislative measures. But there is a special disadvantage in applying this mode of procedure to measures of finance, and particularly to changes in the tariff. Such measures cannot be reported and considered, and the disallowance of them intimated, within an interval shorter than from two to three months. During that time they have the force of law, and form the basis of the calculations of merchants; and in reliance upon them the operations of commerce are planned and conducted. The disallowance of such laws by Her Majesty frustrates expectations which have been legitimately formed, and exposes those who have acted upon them to unmerited loss. On the other hand, the Government are responsible to Parliament for all measures which they do not disallow. By the system, therefore, of not making any intimation of intended financial measures until they have become law, Her Majesty's Government, in the event of their opinions differ from those of the Government of India, are placed in this dilemma. They must either inflict upon the trading community severe loss and disappointment; or they must defend in Parliament—in other words, they must pretend to approve—that of which, in fact, they disapprove.

13. Only one object can be gained by not communicating to Her Majesty's Government a financial proposal until it has become law. It might have the effect of diminishing the control of Her Majesty's Government over this department of legislation. At all events, it would make the control more inconvenient and difficult to exercise, and would tend to give to the Governor General in Council independence, in respect to this class of measures. I gather from several passages in the Letter under reply, that this was the result which your predecessor in Council thought it desirable to attain. He observes:—

"Measures affecting the Customs tariff have hitherto been left entirely to the responsibility of the Government of India.

* * * *

"The practice has hitherto been invariably observed of holding the Government of India to be primarily responsible for the finances on India, with full discretion, subject to disallowance if disapproved, to pass such financial measures as may be necessary from time to time. We apprehend that a change in this practice would be attended by a division of their responsibility in respect to the administration of the finances, and by other serious inconvenience; and we submit that the rule should be so interpreted as to exempt measures affecting finance and customs which have hitherto been dealt with on the responsibility of the Government of India, from the rule that requires legislative measures to be referred to the Secretary of State before they are introduced.

It cannot have escaped the notice of your predecessor in Council that "full discretion, subject to disallowance," is the extent of the legislative power enjoyed by the self-governed colonies of the British Empire. His proposal, therefore, is that the Government and Legislative Council of India shall enjoy the same amount of independence in respect to financial measures as is enjoyed by the elected Assemblies and responsible Governments of Canada and Australia. These Governments are at liberty to propose and carry what financial measures they may think fit without reference to any superior authority. But when the measures are carried they are subject to disallowance in England. This is precisely the position which your predecessor in Council desires should be assigned to the Government and Legislative Council of India.

14. For the full investigation of this proposal, it would be necessary to examine the constitution of the Legislative Council of India, and to ascertain how far its structure and mode of appointment are suitable for the exercise of the same independence that is conceded to the Legislatures of Canada and Australia. It will be sufficient, however, on the present occasion, to confine my observations to the nature and extent of the responsibility which Parliament has imposed upon Her Majesty's Government in respect to India, and the duties and powers by which that responsibility is necessarily accompanied.

15. It is not open to question that Her Majesty's Government are as much responsible to Parliament for the government of India as they are for any of the Crown Colonies of the empire. It may even be said that the responsibilities is more definite, in that the powers conferred are, in the case of India, armed with a more emphatic sanction. Disobedience to superior orders, on the part of the authorities of a Crown Colony, would entail no consequences except administrative censure: but the Statute 3 & 4 Wm. 4, c. 85, s. 80, guards the power of the Crown in respect to India by the sanction of a formal enactment. Nor has any exception been made, either legally or in constitutional practice, in favour of questions of finance, which your predecessor proposes specially to withdraw from the action of the Home Government. On the contrary, the vigilance of Parliament is more active, and the weight of Parliamentary responsibility more strongly felt in respect to finance than in respect to any other department of Indian Government. On all other questions Parliament is satisfied to interpose only on occasion, whenever any matter which seems to require its attention may arise. But, in respect to finance,—besides frequent motions on particular points, and lengthened inquiries before committees,—the House of Commons requires that an elaborate statement of the policy of the Government shall be annually made to it, with a full explanation of the reasons by which that policy has been guided. The financial statement so made is always scrutinised and discussed with care. Occasionally the action of the Government upon the most vital questions of Indian finance is challenged, motions of censure are made, the policy pursued has to be defended in detail by the representatives of the Government in debate, and the motions of censure are submitted by a division to the judgment of the House. In respect, therefore, to Indian finance, the constitutional responsibility of Her Majesty's Government is effective and constant.

16. It necessarily follows that the control exercised by Her Majesty's Government over financial policy must be effective also. They cannot, of course, defend in debate measures of which they do not approve nor can they disavow all concern in them, and throw the responsibility of them upon the distant Government of India. If some measure of financial policy were challenged in Parliament, the House of Commons would not be satisfied to be told that Her Majesty's Government wholly disapproved of it, but that it had been left to the responsibility of the Government of India. Full legal powers having been entrusted to Her Majesty's Government, Parliament would expect that care should be taken that no policy should be pursued which Her Majesty's Government were unable to defend. If the control they possess were to be in any respect less than complete, the power of Parliament over Indian questions would be necessarily annulled. If the Government were at liberty to assume the attitude of bystanders, and to refer the House of Commons for explanations to the Governor General in Council upon any policy that was assailed, there would practically be no one whom the House could call to account, or through whom effect could be given to its decisions. In scrutinizing the control exercised over the Government of India by Her Majesty's Government, and the grounds for maintaining that control, it must be borne in mind that the ample and unfettering authority of Parliament is the reason and the measure of the authority exercised by the responsible Ministers of the Crown; and that, if the one power is limited, the other must be limited at the same time.

17. It is impossible, therefore, that "measures affecting customs and finance can be dealt with on the responsibility of the Government of India," as your predecessor in Council has suggested. So far as Parliament is concerned, no such responsibility exists. The only responsibility known to Parliament is that of the Ministers of the Crown.

18. Nor is it possible to admit that there is any peculiarity in the nature of measures relating to finance and customs, which makes it desirable that they should not previously to their introduction, be communicated to Her Majesty's Government. On the contrary, there are considerations which would make such communication in many cases especially desirable. Measures affecting the tariff touch subjects which are not exclusively of Indian concern. They influence the prosperity of trade and industry outside the confines of India, and they relate to matters on which Her Majesty's Government is in constant negotiation with foreign powers. Such considerations may furnish important elements in considering the expediency of financial proposals; but they are necessarily lose fully within the cognizance of the Indian than of the Imperial Government. Previous consultation appears, therefore, to be more necessary as to this class of measures than as to any other.

19. I cannot, therefore, consider that it would be consistent with the obligations imposed by Parliament upon Her Majesty's Government, and the responsibility exacted from them, to except financial measures from the general practice of previous communication which, in the Despatch of 31st March 1874, I requested your Government to observe. I need hardly say that this course implies no derogation from the implicit confidence which Her Majesty's Government repose in your Excellency's judgment and ability; nor does it imply any inclination on their part to withdraw from you the initiative, which, as a general rule, has been left to your Government.

20. In reference to this question, I will take the opportunity of guarding myself from a misapprehension of the meaning of the Despatch of 31st March 1874, into which your predecessor in Council appears to have fallen. In the Letter under reply, a request is preferred "that the present practice, in all ordinary cases, of leaving the initiation of other legislative measures to the Government of India will not be disturbed." No reference is given to indicate the particular passage of the Despatch of 31st March 1874, out of which the departure from previous usage, thus deprecated, is expected to arise. In my case, the apprehension expressed must be due to some misunderstanding. Neither the Despatch referred to, nor any other instructions that I have addressed to the Government of India, deal with the general question of the initiation of legislative measures, or introduce any departure from the practice in that respect heretofore in use. The initiation of measures is certainly not impeded or affected by the request contained in the Despatch of March 1874, that measures, when they have been initiated, should be communicated to me.

21. The Letter under reply concludes with a request that the 6th paragraph of the Despatch of 11th November 1875 may be modified; and that your Government may not be asked to communicate by telegraph the intention of passing "urgent" legislative measures. This rule is deprecated on the ground that it will "withdraw from the Governor General in Council the power of prompt action on the most important cases that can arise." If this effect, or any effect of the same kind, could follow from practice I have recommended, I should readily admit that it could not with safety be maintained. But there is nothing in the words I employ to withdraw the power of prompt action from the Governor General. I fully admit that; in cases really urgent the delay involved in obtaining the sanction of a superior authority might be most dangerous. The words quoted from my Despatch of 11th November contain no suggestion of delay. They leave the Governor General at liberty, as he ever has been at any former time to act, and to act at once, in any way which a public emergency may seem to him to demand. But without in any degree arresting his action, they request him, when he has made up his mind that urgent legislation is necessary, to inform the Secretary of State by telegraph of his resolution.

22. The request was due to an ambiguity which had been shown by experience to lie in the interpretation of the word "urgent." Your predecessor in Council conceived it to be left to him to decide a measure for the re-construction of the Customs tariff, an interpretation in which I was unable to concur. But so long as it is restricted to the class of measures which t appears to me naturally to indicate, those "which cannot be delayed without serious public evil," the communication to me by telegraph of their introduction becomes a matter of subordinate importance because I cannot conceive it to be likely that Her Majesty's Government would ever think it wise to interpose with telegraphic instructions in such emergencies. At the same time, it can be stated without objection, and would, I imagine, be a communication that, under such circumstances, you would naturally make.

23. I have dwelt at some length upon the general relation, in respect to legislation, of your Government to the Government of Her Majesty, and the obligations which arise out of it, because it appears to me that misconceptions have arisen which, if unnoticed, may hereafter be quoted as accepted doctrines, and thus become deterimental to the public service. But the subject is one which I had no desire to approach, and to which I would not willingly revert. The powers of the one Government or the claims of the other, are not the aspect of their relations upon which it is profitable for either too frequently to dwell. The object of the Despatch of March 1874 was not to raise any question of this kind. Its object was to prevent the possibility of any public conflict of opinion between the two Governments, by securing the fullest communication before any final step was taken. It trust that its instruction will now be fully understood, and that such differences as are discussed in the correspondence which is now being brought to a conclusion will not in future occur.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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From A. Montgomery, Es